

INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

Regd. No. B. 1065

INSURANCE

SWADESHI IN INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

VOL. XXIV NO. 251

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1936

PRICE: ONE ANNA

Civic Life Returning To Normal

Mass Arrests Have Salutory Effect

Move To Curtail 'Curfew' Hours

But Cases Of Isolated Incidents Still Reported

BOMBAY, Wednesday,

Bombay had another peaceful day on Tuesday, almost free from looting and arson, after five days of communal strife, rioting and incendiarism. MORE SHOPS RE-OPEN

More shops were re-opened and greater activity was witnessed in the main thoroughfares in the affected areas.

The police, it is understood, intend to assure themselves, whether the citizens have recovered from the panic caused by dastardly attacks and stabbing indulged in by the hooligans to resume with confidence, their normal business and trade activities, which were practically at a standstill during this period.

TO CURTAIL CURFEW HOURS?

If this test yields satisfactory results, it is considered likely that the period of the Curfew order may be curtailed. To-day (Wednesday) is the sixth day of the Curfew, which according to the original order will remain in force till the 28th instant.

The rounding-up of notorious 'goondas' and the arrest of several hundreds of rioters, along with the stringent measures taken by the police, it is believed, has broken the back of the mischief-mongers. 1,100 In Lock-up

About 1,100 persons who are now in the lock-up, no longer disturb the peace of the city and no longer endanger the lives of innocent and unsuspecting pedestrians.

About 133 persons all believed to be bad characters who sought refuge and shelter in the Lambi Chawls were rounded up on Tuesday morning, with the assistance of the armed guards and the military force, when the Commissioner of Police directed the operations himself. Elaborate and careful preparations were made by the police in carrying out this raid.

Military Cordon

The military detachments out on parade formed a cordon round the chawls while Mr. J. W. Rowland, Commissioner, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Uren Deputy Commissioners, with Rao Sahab D. B. Karnik, Superintendent, Inspector Bird, Deputy Inspector Choudhury and other officers simultaneously entered the building through its multifarious entrances and exits and swamped upon their quarries. The men inside were surprised and thoroughly alarmed and they meekly submitted themselves for arrest.

Outside the building, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and Mr. Oscar H. Brown, and honorary Presidency Magistrates were present along with the military officers, to deal with any eventualities that might have arisen.

AFTER A TOUR THROUGH CITY

A tour through the city revealed that normal business was resumed in most of the localities where the shops hitherto had remained closed and principally in all centres where Hindus or Muslims predominated, business activity could be witnessed, though not of such a large scale as under normal conditions.

CONSTRUCTION OF MANDAP. The construction of the Mandap is proceeding apace, and it is expected that the structure may be completed within a shorter period than was originally estimated.

Two persons, a Gurkha and a Sikh, died as a result of injuries received on Tuesday.

ONE FATALITY.

At about 10-30 a.m. a Gurkha proceeding along the Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road was stabbed by a Muslim and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to the injuries.

At about 9-30 p.m. a Sikh watchman at the Jain temple at Fydhonie was severely belaboured and removed to hospital.

STONE-THROWING.

Three cases of stone-throwing

CASUALTIES TILL THURSDAY 2 A. M.

No. of persons dead	1
No. of persons injured ...	6
No. of persons dead since riots started	61
No. of persons injured since riots started ...	467

were reported. Stones were thrown at the Peerbhoy Sanatorium, Queen's Road, early in the morning. Deputy Inspector Taylor of the Maharburi Police section noticed some persons running away towards Keleewadi. The panic created in the locality by this incident was allayed on the appearance of the police.

At about 8 p.m., stones were thrown at passing motor cars, at the Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road. A motor car No. Y9410 was hit. A Hindu who got down from the car, was injured by the stones pelted at the car.

At 9-30 B.I.T. Chawl No. 17, at DeLisle Road was the target of stone-throwing. The police rushed

CABINET'S 'NO' TO ATTLEE

No Useful Purpose Will Be Served In Summoning Parliament!

LONDON, October 21. It is understood that Major Attlee's request for immediate summoning of Parliament was considered at this morning's meeting of the Cabinet which was of the opinion that no useful purpose would be served by granting his request.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S LETTER TO ATTLEE

LONDON, Oct. 21. The Cabinet's decision to refuse Mr. Attlee's request to summon Parliament has been conveyed by Mr. Baldwin in a letter to Mr. Attlee in which he (Mr. Baldwin) says that the non-intervention Committee is now investigating certain allegations and the work of the Committee would not be materially assisted or the limitation of conflict vitally affected by summoning Parliament. Four or five days earlier, but he is prepared to arrange a debate on the situation on October 27, the day Parliament reassembles.—Reuter.

Scottish League Beaten

LONDON, Oct. 21. At Everton the English League beat Scottish League by two goals to nil.—Reuter.

to the spot and on seeing the police van, the miscreants fled.

At midnight a motor car No. Y3811 was hit by stones near the Raghuvir Cinema, Park.

INCENDIARISM. Three cases of incendiarism were brought to the notice of the police on Tuesday.

At 8-15 p.m., dodging a posse of police stationed on the Jail Road, East, Dongri, some Hindus attempted to set fire to a Duragah. Rags soaked in paraffin were thrown over the Duragah and they were lit. The flames attracted the attention of the police who rushed to the scene and put out the fire. The miscreants fled.

About 1 a.m. on Wednesday at Lal Bagh a boot shop, owned by a Muslim was looted and after the contents were removed by the looters, it was set on fire. A watchman in the locality seeing the smoke coming out of the shop raised an alarm. The fire engines put out the fire. Damage was estimated at Rs. 2,000.

A Hindu mob set fire to a firewood depot at Bhulwada shortly before midnight on Monday. The fire was put out before much damage was caused.

ROUND-UP CONTINUES.

Considerable police activity was witnessed yesterday, when several persons were rounded up in Nagpada and Maharbowrie sections. Inspector Vanjara rounded up 25 persons in the Maharbowrie section on Tuesday evening on charges of murder, assault and rioting and in connection with looting and arson. Some bad characters were also arrested.

At Nagpada, Inspector Bird, Deputy Inspector Chaudhury, Sgt. Dewey and Sub-Inspector Engineer, raided the Kamar Building at Goshia Bazaar, Madanpura, and arrested 22 'champliwals'. Seated on the floor were found bags of grain, oil and ghee tins, some new clothes. All this property is believed to have been looted from several shops in the city.

Three persons were arrested by the Dongri police yesterday in connection with the rioting.

STABBING INCIDENTS

One Hindu was arrested by the Princess Street Police. It appears, he was cutting the rope securing the doors of a shop, with a piece of glass. The lock of the same shop which is situated at the Dadaseth Aglary Lane, was broken open by hooligans the previous evening.

There were a few stabbing incidents.

(Continued on page 7)

Bombardment Of Madrid

"CHAOS PREVAILS IN CAPITAL"

Women Demanding Surrender?

LISBON, October 21.

The order for general insurgent advance on all "fronts" round Madrid was given at 1 p.m. and the infantry and cavalry started the advance from south, south-west, west and north-west after violent preliminary bombardment.

The bombardment had begun at dawn and the troops went into action early in the afternoon.—Reuter.

INSURGENT'S CLAIM.

A cable from Rabat states: Insurgents claim to have captured Estepona, the stronghold barring the way to Malaga. Refugees from Madrid are quoted as alleging the chaos prevails in the capital and women are demanding surrender.

GOVT. VERSION.

A Madrid cable states: Government claims that the Asturian miners have cut communications between the insurgents in Oviedo and Relief Columns. The miners are attacking the insurgents on Mount Naranco. Escamplado and Cuspide drove rebels from their fortified positions in Cuspide, killing 81.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS' PLAN OF ATTACK

LISBON, Oct. 21.

Insurgents expect to attack today Peguerinos, Navas Del Marques, Santa Maria and Delameda, about six miles west of Escorial, the last stronghold of Madrid's outer line of defence.

A correspondent with the Insurgents reports that many militia are demoralized and mentions the example of yesterday's attack on Chapinaria in which 6,000 militia were repulsed with a loss of 300 by 200 Moors' Legionnaires.

The correspondent states that the militia abandoned many obsolete French machineguns when charged with bayonet by Insurgents singing "Death songs." Several Frenchmen and three Italians taken prisoner by the Insurgents have been executed.—Reuter.

CONGRESS VICTORY

Ganga Singh Returned Unopposed To Burma Assembly

RANGOON, Oct. 21.

Sardar Ganga Singh, President of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee and a member of the Burma Legislative Council, who stood for the Indian seat, from Mandalay was returned unopposed and declared elected to the Burma Assembly.—United Press.

MIRABEN RECOVERS

Change In Gandhiji's Original Programme

NAGPUR, Oct. 21.

Miraben has recovered from her attack of typhoid, according to the information received from Wardha.

Mahatma Gandhi has changed his original programme postponing his departure from Segaoon by a day. He now leaves Segaoon for Benares on October 23 reaching Benares the next day.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru passed through Nagpur this morning 'en route' to Allahabad.

It is understood that the Bengal Congress attitude in respect of agitation against the Communal Award will come up for discussion at the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Board, Benares, when the Congress view is expected to be more clearly defined leaving no room for any doubt.—A. P.

TOWARDS ANTI-SOVIET FRONT

French Fears Of Desertion By "Little Entente" Allies

PARIS, October 21.

The fears that have been recently more pronounced that the Franco-Soviet friendship may cost France two other allies in addition to Belgium, are expressed in newspapers in connection with the news from Bucharest that the Rumanian Premier, M. Tatarescu, has gone to Belgrade.

He has not heralded his secret mission, but it is believed that it will mark a new policy since M. Titulescu was dropped. Well-informed circles in Bucharest express the opinion that Rumania and Yugoslavia are on the eve of a new agreement on the policy of greater reserve towards the Soviet. M. Tatarescu's visit, it is alleged, is with the object of crystallising an agreement to enable King Carol, who will be visiting Prague at the end of the month, to face Dr. Benes with a 'fait accompli'.—Reuter.

MILLOWNERS EXPLAIN

Why They Refused To Proceed To Wardha

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association has issued a statement giving the reason for their refusal to proceed to Wardha in connection with arbitration on the proposed wage cut.

He states that the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union requested Mahatma Gandhi to give 21st and 22nd October to hear their case but as Mahatma Gandhi is leaving Wardha on the morning of the 22nd and is attending on typhoid patients and can give only two hours on the 21st, the Millowners' Association in the circumstances thought it was not proper to inconvenience Mahatma Gandhi by encroaching on his time on the 21st.

Nothing further has been decided in the matter by the Millowners' Association.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

BRITISH LABOUR AND SPANISH SITUATION

LONDON, October 21.

The National Council of Labour representing both Trade Union and Labour Party Executives met in London to consider the Spanish situation and the operation of the Non-Intervention Agreement and decided to request the special joint meeting of the International Federation of Trade Unions and Labour and Socialist International to be held at Paris at a very early date to reconsider the position in the light of violations of the Non-Intervention Agreement.

The decision means that while the British Labour and the Trade Union movement have not yet definitely decided to do so after consultation with their Labour and Trade Union colleagues abroad.—Reuter.

Mahasabha Rival Groups Fall Out

Chairs As Missiles In Pandal Scuffle

Police Intervene & Take Seats Amidst Visitors & Delegates

LAHORE, October 21.

Sensation was caused at the Mahasabha this morning when local organisers refused delegate tickets to the members of the U. P. Sabha including Mr. Radhakant Malaviya and two others. They were offered admission as visitors but they refused to accept it and went away in protest.

Scuffle In Pandal

At the time of the commencement of the session, a scuffle took place in a corner of the pandal from where shouts of "Malaviya Zindabad" were heard. Rival groups were seen to lift chairs and throw them at one another. One man was injured in the nose. The police took into custody three who were later released.

What Led To Fight

One version says that the cries of "Malaviya Zindabad", were resented by opponents while according to a second version the distribution of pamphlets led to the fight. Later, constables, a large posse of whom were present in the premises, were seen sitting in the midst of visitors and even delegates.—A. P.

THREAT OF WITHDRAWAL

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

Protesting against certain expressions in the Presidential Address particularly relating to Harijans and their suggested conversion to Sikhism some members of the Mahasabha, among whom Lala Ramsarandas, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Bindasaran and Diwan Kishenkishore are most prominent, have announced their withdrawal from further sittings of the Conference. Their statement declares that the President had no right to preach from the Mahasabha platform for or against different sects of Hinduism.—A. P.

MAHASABHA SESSION COMMENCES

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The 18th session of the Hindu Mahasabha commenced this afternoon in a tastefully decorated pandal. Dr. Kurtkotli presiding. A large number of delegates and visitors from all over India and Burma attended.

Raj Bahadur Ram Sarandas, Chairman of the reception committee have welcomed the delegate Dr. Kurtkotli on the motion of Raja Narendra Nath was voted to the chair amidst acclamation. The presidential address which was listened to with rapt attention (Presidential Address on page 14.)

Little 'Entente' Powers' Diplomatic Move

Railway Bridge Across The Danube To Protect Czechoslovakia?

BUCHAREST, October 21.

A further link in the chain of measures to protect Czechoslovakia from sudden attack is expected to be forged when King Carol goes to Prague at the end of the month.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached between Rumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia for the construction of a strategic bridge across the Danube at Turnuseverin linking Yugoslavia and Rumania and for building a

punctuated with occasional applause took over an hour to finish.

At the outset the arrangements for the session were disturbed by a band of over one dozen youngmen who, though outsiders, forced their entry into the pandal and created some disturbance there. Four youngmen were taken into custody by the police, but were subsequently let off.

A large number of messages wishing the session success were received from the prominent leaders of India.—United Press.

SANATANIST PLANS

LAHORE, October 21.

The seceders are Sanatanists who object to Dr. Kurtkotli's interpretation of the "shastras" and Sanatana Dharma and the dictum that for Harijans to embrace Sikhism is no conversion. Prior to the commencement of the session, their spokesmen were closeted with Dr. Kurtkotli for several hours and requested deletion of reference to conversion but Dr. Kurtkotli offered to withdraw rather than suppress his convictions.

Meanwhile the U.P. delegates who were refused admittance as delegates to-day will be heard in the Subjects Committee to-morrow when the question of tickets thereto will be reviewed. They numbering 40. The Sanatanists are planning a big campaign of protest against Dr. Kurtkotli's utterances.—A. P.

It is believed that the question of extension of the line in the direction of the Soviet Frontier is unlikely owing to Yugoslavia's antagonism to military alliance with the 'Little Entente' and the U. S. S. R.—Reuter.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Typist, Stenographer, Draftsmen, Mechanical Engineers, Spinning-Weaving Masters, Teachers, Lady Doctors, Qualified Nurses, Apply, Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, Rajababadur Mansion, Fort. (71567).

Wanted immediately one clerk to collect money from shops, and three clerks to attend to cash counters. Salary Rs. Fifty. Deposit Rs. Three Hundred cash. Apply Box No. 7155, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted (1) A capable retired Government Judicial Officer for the post of District and Sessions Judge. (2) One experienced M.B.E.S. and one L.C.P.S. for State Medical Service. Apply stating terms and qualifications before 1st November 1936 to Dewan, Idar State, Himatnagar. (4109).

Wanted a Professor of English—a gentleman possessing English qualifications or good experience of teaching in Degree classes will be given preference. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating minimum pay acceptable to the Secretary, D. A. V. College, R. Pindli. (4183).

B. N. Rly. Employees' Urban Bank, Calcutta.—Wanted—Secretary under 40 years of age, trained in Banking and Secretarial work. Cash security of Rs. 10,000 and personal security of Rs. 10,000. Salary—Rs. 300-20-500. Accountant under 35 years of age—must be Registered. Accountant—Cash security of Rs. 10,000. Salary—Rs. 250-15-400. Apply with testimonials to Chairman, B. N. Railway Employees' Urban Bank, Kidderpore by the 16th November, 1936. (4179).

Wanted Managers, Cashiers, Accountants etc. for a Banking concern. Pay Rs. 30 to 150 P.M. according to rank. Royal Service Bureau, (Reg., Meerut. (7142).

Wanted well experienced and well trained men for a circle. Only competent and all round men need apply immediately. Stating age and qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7140, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Branch Secretary and Inspectors for the Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd., in Bombay. Only experienced men with previous record of good business should apply to—Vice-Chairman, Bharat Buildings, Lahore. (4127)

Wanted Lady House Surgeon for the Sheth Morarbhaji Vijnanbhikandas Hospital for women and children. Surat. Pay Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. The applicant should apply to the undersigned before the 30th October, 1936, at the latest with testimonials, stating qualifications, etc.: S. Matthew, Medical Officer, S. M. V. Hospital, Surat. (4136).

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To Let—Airy flats of five and three rooms in new building "Parvati Mansions" Darar-Matunga Estate Plot No. 164 A, Vincent Road. Apply Receiver's Office at the premises between 9 and 10 a.m. or to Vakeel, 60, Forbes Street, Fort, Telephone 20230. (7154).

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Sheth Goculdas Tejpal High School is closed for the October vacation from 19th to 31st October, and will re-open on 2nd November. (7149).

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To, Sjt. KANU DESAI, Artist. We beg to apologise for having infringed your copyright by imitating the cover design of Mangalastak as well as another one picture.

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the MODERN INDIA PICTURES, LTD., Bombay. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. S. D. PRA-BHAWALKAR, L.C.E., M.I.E. (India) has ceased to be a director of the Modern India Pictures, Ltd., a private limited company as and from 31st July, 1936. MAZAGONWALA & CO., Attorneys-at-Law. 4188

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HARIDAS MORARJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 47, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, and a Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Jamnadas Narsay Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd., Deceased. Bai HIRALAXMI, widow of Haridas Morarji, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at 47, Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of minor son of the deceased abovenamed.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 12th day of October in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Thirty six and in the first year of our reign.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary and Senior Master.
TAHIR ALI.

The 12th day of October, 1936.
THATTE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Provident Investment Company Limited being the Mortgagees of the undermentioned property have in exercise of their power of sale and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Vithaldas Liladhar and his sons Chaturbhuj, Dharyasing and Chandrasingh contracted to sell the said property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece of the Pension and Tax Tenure land, situate at Nepean Sea Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2686 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 30, New No. B16359, Old Survey No. 326 and New Survey No. 367224 and Cadastral Survey No. 230 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division together with the structures standing thereon and bounded, on the North by the property of the late Manubhai Nanabhai, on the South by the property of Mr. Shantidas Askuran, on the East by the Nepean Sea Road and on the West by the property of the Bank of India Ltd., and which premises are assessed under D Ward No. 3307 (3) and Street No. 10A. Dated this 21st day of October, 1936.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4187

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

Bona-fide Sale on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Jacobean and modern furniture, gramophone, Persian Carpets, Iee Chest, glass, crockery, plated-ware, etc., at Tehmina Lodge, Central Road, Colaba. Property of J. E. Friedman, Esqr. On view. Auction Sale on SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), household furniture of new design, portable gramophone, hall carpet, Frigidaire, Cottage Piano by "Albert Fair Kalz," glass crockery, plated-ware, etc., at "Sorab House," Marzban Road, near Accountant-General's Office, Fort. Property of a European gentleman. On view, D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

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Starving Peasants Faint While At Work Jhalod Taluka Continues To Be In Grip Of Acute Famine

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

MIRAKHADI (via Dohad): October 20.

The relief works started by the Government either through Local Board or Public Works Department, fall far short of the requirements of the famine-stricken people of the Jhalod Mahal. The situation of the Jhalod Mahal is becoming more acute day by day.

Only four test works have been opened by the Government where the total number of labourers has come to about 3,200, and it is certain that the number will still increase.

The Lilwa tank repair work is conducted by the Public Works Department and Sabli tank repair work and Mahudi and Machhan metal breaking works by the Local Board. On the Sabli tank work the number of labourers has swollen to 1711 with a very short period.

It is creditable on the part of the Local Board authorities to employ such a big number on a small tank covering an area of eight acres without the efficiency being least suffered even in spite of a very small managing staff consisting of an overseer and a work Karkun.

The payment is made weekly but in order that the labourers should get grains for food an arrangement has been made with the workers of the Cheap Grain Shop at Rallati conducted by the Provincial Congress Committee to give the labourers maize on credit, the price of the grains thus given being paid on payment day.

Works inadequate. As the works are very few and far between, the peasants have to walk a very long distance to reach the place of the relief work. For an area of nearly 275 square miles and with a population of about fifty eight thousand people, four relief works are inadequate to cope with the situation. Starvation has been acute and the peasantry must be provided with sufficient labour.

It is reported that on October 16 some labourers swooned on Lilwa Tank work due to starvation. A philanthropic gentleman gave food and 5 lbs. of maize to each of them.

It is the general complaint of the labourers on P. W. D. works that they do not get the wages regularly. Many of them have not yet received the full payment of their wages of labour on the Bajarwada Tank repair work, which has been closed already in order to lessen the hardships of the famished peasantry, the Department should make regular payments by weekly, instead of weekly. I hope the cry of the peasantry does not go in wilderness.

The seriousness of the situation requires immediate attention of the Government. It must, without any further delay or hesitation, declare famine and set in motion the whole Famine Relief Code Machinery to give proper relief to these two talukas.

JAWAHAR'S FAREWELL TO TAMIL NADU

"Love Of India Our Common Cause"

MADRAS, (By Mail.) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has given the following farewell message to Tamil Nadu on the completion of his tour there.

Men and women of Tamil Nadu, For two weeks I have wandered up and down your province and visited many of your famous cities and large number of villages. I have addressed hundreds of meetings and vast multitudes of men and women. For these two weeks we have been together and seen each other and perhaps we have grown to understand one another a little better.

"And now I am going back to North, and as I go, innumerable memories crowd into my mind—the memories of surging crowds and enthusiasm bordering on frenzy and shining eyes and unspoken pledges looking through them.

"I brought the message of the Congress to you. That message was no new one to you and yet you demonstrated anew in your magnificent way your allegiance to the Congress and to the country's freedom. Individuals come and go but the cause remains and binds us together in common unity. The love of India filled us and we looked forward eagerly and anxiously to the promise of freedom.

And everywhere with this love of independence was passion for social freedom, a desire to end the exploitation of our people and establish a just order which would put an end to the cause of the poverty and vast and growing unemployment which strangles us. The great crowds that gathered to hear me, were largely naked and poverty-stricken people hungering for relief from their terrible burdens. And in their minds and ours political freedom and social freedom were mixed together and were two forces of the future we worked for.

HARNESS VITALITY.

"But all this wonderful enthusiasm and overpowering affection have to be disciplined and organised lest they waste themselves on trivial objects. The Congress has endeavoured with much success to do the same but we must go further still and harness this energy and vitality to the cause of the Congress and India's freedom. For this Congress must spread its organisations just as it has already done and its appeal to every village and function throughout on democratic basis. Leadership is essential and authoritarianism is bad and already we suffer from it sufficiently under British domination.

"Women came to our meetings in surprising numbers and it was clear that they were also to some extent politically awake. I was

"WARM CORNER IN YOUR HEARTS FOR INDIA"

Education Member Wishes "Bon Voyage" To S. A. Delegation

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.

The following telegrams have been exchanged between Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, Education Member of the Government of India and the South African Delegation on the completion of the Delegation's tour:

From Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad to Mr. Hofmeyr, leader of the Delegation:—

"I send you, to General Kemp and other members of the Delegation my best wishes for the pleasant voyage and safe return to South Africa. Hope you will all keep a warm corner in your hearts for India and Indians. We will always remember your visit."

From Mr. Hofmeyr to Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad:—

"The Delegation is sincerely grateful for your message and will always cherish in memory the generous and kindly reception extended by the Government and people of India."—United Press.

PHYSICAL TRAINING FOR TEACHERS AT BENARES

The following circular letter has been issued by the Bharat Seva Mandal, Benares:

The Bharat Seva Mandal, Benares which is a centre of physical training and approved by the Education Department of U. P. has decided to organise its physical training class for teachers this year again in the coming winter. This class will begin from the 18th of December up to the 12th of February, 1937. The training will be given in modern international methods of physical training. Military-Drill and indigenous methods of Indian exercises. According to the curriculum of all the three classes of the "Vyayam Visharad" examination.

The training and lodging will be arranged by the Mandal free but the candidates for the 1st and 2nd year's class will have to pay Rs. 1 and 3rd year's Rs. 2 as admission fee and their fooding charges, which would be about Rs. 8 a month.

Application forms duly filled-in should reach this office for enrolment along with the admission fee and Rs. 8 on or before the 1st December and the candidates should report themselves in the camp office on the 17th December.

Admission forms, Rules and other necessary details can be had from the Honorary Secretary, Bharat Seva Mandal, Benares on application.

glad to see this awakening amongst them for women must play their full part in this national and social struggles.

MESSAGE OF COMRADES. "I go back now but I shall take the message of our comrades in Tamil Nadu to other parts and other people."—United Press.

Up-Country Goondas Make Bombay Their Home

Riots Mostly Carried On By Hooligans Paid From Mysterious Quarters

An "Eye-Witness" writes:— Six days shall thou labour! The fanatics are now resting after an orgy of bloodthirstiness, which proves, if proof be needed, that humanity reverts to the primitive given the opportunity. Organised looting and arson, two ugly features of the riots, indicate that the mobs were being guided in their nefarious operations by gangster-bosses, who remained in the background.

The majority of Muslim hooligans arrested by the Police during the disturbances were men from Up-country, who have made homes in Bombay and the Hindu rowdies also hailed from provinces distant from the City.

What does this all show? Bombay is now over-run by goondas of the worst type. The first city in India has earned the title of "Hell's Kitchen of Hindustan."

Lawlessness has been tolerated so long that mavalis have become emboldened and imagine that the knife will settle an argument quicker than any other method.

Wholetime Profession
An old resident of the city who has lived in Bombay for 41 years declared to the writer that the avall population of Bombay must be about 20,000 in number.

These men prey on shopkeepers, live as pimps, become footpads, and are hired by weaklings to crash their enemies. They sleep on the pavements and are fed by people whom they terrorize.

Prostitutes employ dadas to protect them against troublesome customers, Iranis to chuck out rowdy clients and landlords of hawls to stop rent bliking.

Hooliganism is a whole-time profession in Bombay. Since Satta gambling became a menace, the author has employed mavalis to warn them of the approach of the police and to deal with exacting backers, who cannot go to the court to collect their dues.

Rush To The Iranis
The eating houses and so-called restaurants harbour the majority of these bad characters. Whenever there is a disturbance the gangsters rush to the Irani shops for supplies of empty soda water bottles which they hurl at their foes, regardless of the safety of their users of the road.

WHIPPING AND JAIL SENTENCES

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Twelve persons were ordered to be whipped and sentenced to imprisonment by Mr. Osar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Jazgaon, to-day.

The Magistrate opined that cases of arson, and looting were in the ascendant, and directed that persons arrested in that connection should be immediately put up for remand.

Two Pathans arrested by the Princess Street and Kingsway Police with stick and knife with them, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 25 respectively.

A Pathan watchman drafted by several petty shop-keepers at Kalbadevi to keep watch over their shops at night, was arrested by the Princess Street Police and put up before the Magistrate to-day. In the opinion of the Magistrate the Pathan's duty to

patrol was synonymous with carrying a stick and that was an extenuating circumstance. The Pathan was fined Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Remarking that the Hindu watchman was justified in having a stick in the vicinity of the Mills at Kalachowki, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 30 for three months.

Reads For Mercy

Hookaji Mabaji found in possession of a clasp knife and arrested by the Railway Police asked for mercy. He was ordered to be detained in custody for a week and then to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Another watchman arrested at Kalbadevi Road with a loaded stick was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

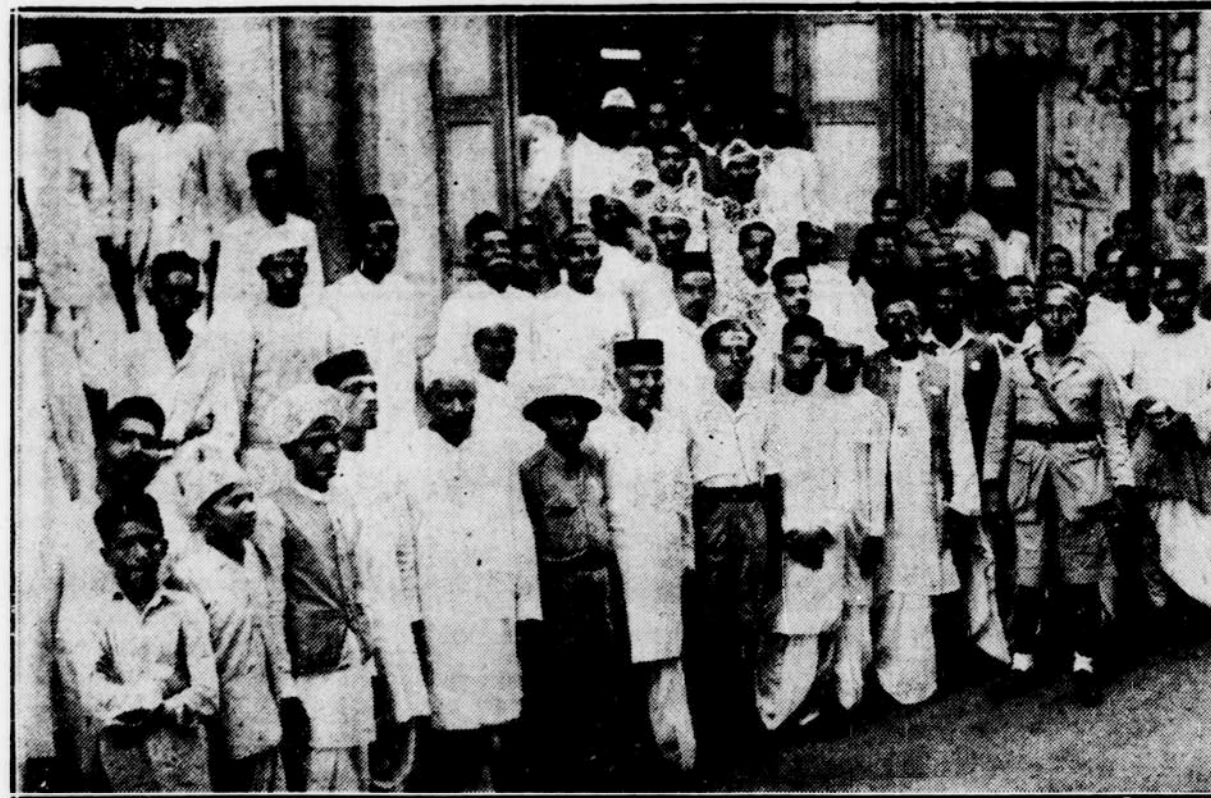
A milkman with "hundas" and a stick came out of the Charni Road Station and he was immediately put under arrest.

He Needs Stick!
"I need the stick, sir, because I have to pass through the jungles of Jogeshwar," pleaded the accused. The Magistrate held that he had contravened the order of the Police Commissioner and accordingly sentenced him to undergo one month's R.I.

The Magistrate, adjourned the hearing of a case in which a Sikh was found in possession of "kirpan," pending the result of his representation to the Police Commissioner, in view of the fact that "kirpan" were religious symbols of Sikhs.

Stripes For Looting

Ahmed Fakir Mohammed arrested in connection with the looting of a shop at Dongri was ordered



Volunteers' Camp of the Mandvi Relief Committee, with the volunteers and their helpers, who are working under the captaincy of Mr. Keshavji Jayaram (right).



Members of the Cutchi Lohana Volunteers Corps, who swept the streets in the Mandvi Ward and burnt all the refuse in response to the Municipal Commissioner's request to the public to burn their refuse themselves.

to be given 12 stripes. The Police Officer stated that the accused and others ran into a bye-lane after the commission of the offence. The accused finding no exit out of the lane had to stop.

About 60 knives and sticks have been confiscated so far.

STABBING SUSPECT RELEASED ON BAIL

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Laxman Parsharam who is suspected to be concerned in the stabbing of two Mohammedans at Khetwad 12th Cross Lane was arrested by the Lamington Road Police yesterday morning.

Allaoudin Hassan one of the victim is stated to have been detained in the J. J. Hospital for treatment of three stab wounds. Another was treated and allowed to go.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, ordered the accused to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 300 (cash Rs. 300) till 4th Nov.

MANDVI FREE MATERNITY HOME

Review Of Work Done During Past 12 Years

The Ahalyabai Free Maternity Home started in 1924 by Shrimati Janabai Rokde, J.P., in one of the Improvement Trust Chawls at Mandvi Kolwadra for poor women belonging to labouring classes, has completed 12 years of its existence. During this period Mrs. Janabai had to struggle very hard to keep it going through these difficult and depressed times and made a great self-sacrifice for the sake of her poor sisters.

It appears that the Home during this period treated 442 labour cases from different communities residing in different parts of the city. In all 447 children were born in this Home; out of these 12 were found still-born and 10 died within 6 days after their births.

The total receipts for the last 12 years came to Rs. 19,541-7-0. Out of these Rs. 10,011-11-9 were contributed by Shrimati Janabai Rokde from her own earnings as a Midwife in addition to her personal honorary services to the Home; Rs. 1,650 were received from the generous Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities as annual grants; Rs. 2,666-3-3 were collected from the Poor Box kept in the Home and the remaining amount of Rs. 5,212-8-0 came as donations from generous persons.

The total expenses of the Home during the period amounted to Rs. 19,390-10-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 180-12-6 at the end of the 12th year.

"MAHARANI'S SECRETARY" CONVICTED

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Banwarilal Agharwal, 35 years, tall and well-dressed, a graduate and said to have toured the Continent, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 750 at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day.

Banwarilal, posing as the Secretary of a mythical Maharani, had obtained, it was alleged, various amounts under false pretences. It was revealed in Court that Banwarilal had even assumed the title of "Poet Laureate of Northern India."

While on a railway journey, Banwarilal met Mr. R. R. Cooper, proprietor of a restaurant at Rawalpindi in February, 1935. He gave out that a certain Maharani, whose name he did not wish to give out and whose secretary he claimed to be, desired to invest ten lacs of rupees in some business through a good party in the share market in Bombay.

The Maharani was at that time involved in certain political difficulties and the money would be available only for a certain period. He was in difficulties and asked for a sum of Rs. 200. After the deal, was entered into, he would pay back the amount.

After some time, Banwarilal met the complainant, and together they saw Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, Bombay share-broker. An agreement that fifty per cent of the commission, on all transactions put through on behalf of the Maharani would be given to Banwarilal and to the complainant, was arrived at.

In March 1935, Banwarilal told the complainant that a box containing valuable jewellery was kept in the Bombay Safe Deposit at Home Street, Bombay. He was prepared to deposit the box in their joint names at the Central Bank Deposit. This was to assure the complainant that the Maharani and her money were not myths.

The accused took the complainant to the offices of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who had the key of the locker of the Bombay Safe Deposit, at Navsari Chambers in April, 1935, made the complainant wait for a while, and returned with a key.

On April 9, the two went to the Bombay Safe Deposit. Banwarilal went in first and returned with a box which, he stated, contained valuable jewels.

Box Deposited In Bank

With this box, they went to the Central Bank, rented a locker in their joint names, deposited the box. The key of the locker was given to the complainant.

After this incident, Banwarilal, it was alleged, took several sums

of money both from the complainant and from Mr. K. R. P. Shroff.

Correspondence passed between the complainant and Banwarilal over the handing of the ten lacs of rupees of the "Maharani." The complainant, though suspicious, passed a promissory note for Rs. 2,000 in September, 1935.

Soon after, the complainant read in a newspaper that Banwarilal had been arrested in Bombay for alleged fraud. The complainant later communicated with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Pleads Guilty

Banwarilal was charged with obtaining money under false pretences in respect of Rs. 800. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions.

The Magistrate (Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla) sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250 on each of the three charges. The fine, if realised, was to be paid to the complainant.

Mr. C. B. Velkar conducted the prosecution, Mr. N. T. Janglewalla appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Chelshankar D. Vyas conducted the defence.

CHARGED WITH MISAPPROPRIATION

BOMBAY, Wednesday. Haji Mahomed Jan, rent collector of Aishabal Building, DeLisle Road, who was produced before the Dadar Police Court to-day on a charge of criminal misappropriation of Rs. 300, was remanded to Police custody till November 4th next.

(continued from col. 7).
Bass, F. Austin and P. Bateman Banjo Duets

Java Programme

(Wavelength, 29 metres, also 20, 25, 27 and 31 metres).
4-45 Light gram. music.
9-00 Light music.

9-25 Children are singing.

9-40 Religious 20 minutes.

10-00 Weather report.

10-03 Popular music.

10-30 The Richard Schmidberger Trio.

11-20 News.

11-30 Lunch concert by Nirmal Orchestra.

12-00 Dance Music.

12-20 News.

16-00 Arthur Young and Reginald Forsythe (piano).

16-45 South African Songs.

17-00 News.

17-20 Opera concert.

18-30 Weekly foreign news bulletin.

18-55 Popular operatic music.

19-45 Dance music.

20-30 Gram music.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.)
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.)
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.)

p.m.
7-30 Big Ben. A Programme of Military Marches.
7-40 "Overtrue and Beginners, Please." A visit to the stage of a London theatre just before the curtain rises. Arranged by Pascoe Thornton.
8-0 The BBC Empire Orchestra, leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor, Eric Fogg.
9-00 "A Countryman's Diary." By A. G. Street.
9-15 "Nelson Expects." A play by William Fitzmaurice Hill. Production by Howard Rose.
10-0 The News and Announcements.
10-20 Dance Music.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 m. 855 kc/s. 31.36 m. 9565 kc/s.

11-30 Light Music. By Rahimubal of Poona. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.
p.m.
12-30 The VUB Indian Orchestra. In light tunes.
1-0 Available Market Rates.
6-30 Stories and Riddles. Arranged by Auntie Marie.
7-0 Recitation from Shakespeare By NER.
7-30 "Victorian Melodies." A musical Sequence. Produced and Conducted by Stanford Robinson. (A BBC Recorded Programme).
8-30 Commercial News and News in Hindi.
9-0 Musical Interlude. (Recorded).
9-15 Talk (English): "The Age of Opera." By Peter Johnson.
9-45 News in English.
10-0 SB A Variety Programme. By Ratan Bai, Hindi, Dadra, Urdu, Gajal, Persian, Gajal, Bengali, Bhajan, Punjabi, Thumri, Marathi Song.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s
49.10 metres, 6.1090 kc/s

p.m.
12-36 SB The Band of H. M. Coldstream Guards. Conducted by Capt. G. R. Evans and Lt. J.C. Windram.
1-36 SB Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft.
5-6 "Bhargava-Bijoy Ghatibh-moy." (A Jatra Performance in 5 acts.) By Baitikuri Ramakrishna Natya-Samaj.
8-21 SB "Dulal Babu on Pujah Leave." (The Marriage Trap).
8-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali).
8-46 SB The News and Announcements.
9-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Reports (In English).
9-6 SB The News and Announcements.
9-21 SB Talk: "Captain Courageous: On to Lhasa." By Capt. V. d'Auvergne. No. 4 in the series, "The Relief of Chitral."
9-36 SB A Variety Concert. Hazel Rees. (Vocalist and Pianiste). Eugenio Arrostitt. (Violin). Desmond Desmond. Comedian and Entertainer.
10-36 Time Signal. Close down.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
8-0 a.m. Indian Music. (Recorded). Amir Jan, Naat, Fakhr-i-Alam Qawwal, Ghazals, Faqir-uddin, Qawwal. Indubala, Thumri and Dadra, Janki Bai, Cheti and Kajri, Kalu Qawwal, Master Vasant, Bhairvin, Agha Faiz, Ghazals, Saigal, from "Dev Das."

(continued in col. 5).

9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Famous Urdu Books." No. 4. Ab-i-Hayat. By Professor Masood Husain Rizvi.

9-15 Air Orchestra. Bilaskhani.

9-25 Saraswati Bal of Bombay. "Lalita ahirna prabhatna bhankarna." Khayal. Megh Ranjani (Lakshan Geet). "Na mato bhar pickkari." Thumri Bhairvin. "Dindayalu mere dukh ke tarayya." Bhajan.

10-0 Asad Ali Khan. "Iyadat ko ae shifa ho gai. Alalat hamari dawa ho gai." (Akbar). "Hona pare jo ap ke dar se juda mujhe. Dhunya men us ghari ko na rakhke Khuda mujhe." (Hastat Mohani).

10-25 Gowardhan Das of Jaipur. "Matware nainan banke. Bhajan."

p.m.
12-30 AIR Orchestra. Shudh Sarangi.

12-40 Saraswati Bal of Bombay. "Ajhon na ae piya." Khayal Gaur Sarangi. "Eri ho man rang piya." Khayal Barwa Tal Jhumra.

1-5 Asad Ali Khan. "Jo tu hi sanam ham se bezar hoga. To jina hamen apna dushwar hoga." (Mir Taqi). "Go keh butkhane ja raha hum main Bakhuda ba Khuda raha hum main." (Mir Taqi).

1-25 P.S. Mukerji. Pili on Sarod.

1-30 A Light Orchestral Programme.

p.m.
5-0 AIR Orchestra. Hans Kankni.

5-10 Gowardhan Das of Jaipur. "Matware nainan banke." Bhajan "Dar dar pat phule re." Thumri Bahar.

5-30 Asad Ali Khan. "Bhaunra re bari ka mol no de." Thumri Pili. "Jan-o-dil saagar hain donon Yaani tum par nisar hain donon."

5-50 Ghulam Sabir. Jait Siri on Sarangi.

6-0 Gowardhan Das. "Charagh khamosh hai ashq men tere dam nahin."

6-10 Asad Ali Khan. "Kia khak tujh pen jan kot jau de. Matti bhi jis ko tere na dil ka ghubar de." (Zaqo).

6-20 1st News and Weather Report (English).

6-30 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani).

6-40 Brinder Singh. "Nand ke bharhi tum dina bandhu." Thumri Aliman Kallan.

6-50 Aziz-ur-Rehman. "Kia mahabat se woh dushman peh khafe hota hai Keh kameen aare muqaddar peh gila hota hai."

7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.)

8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Jungle Book." No. 8. The Bear. By Raja Hasan Akhtar, P.C.S.

8-15 Asad Ali Khan. Dakshani Ang. "Sukh suwamani aji devta."

8-25 Gowardhan Das. "Udho ji kare sab hi bure." Bhajan Bheag.

8-35 AIR Orchestra. (The Indian Serenade) "Zer-i-Diwar."

8-50 Saraswati Bal of Bombay. "Kawan dhang tora." Khayal Behag. "Main jan gai balam tori chatrayyan." Dadra. "Je we kare chhe karam to wi taras mare chhe." Gujrati Song.

9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani).

9-30 2nd News and Weather Report (English).

9-45 Talk (English): "The Way of the World." No. 8. Current Events in the Far East. By Dr. S. K. Datta, Principal Forman Christian College, Lahore.

10-0 A Variety Concert. Gracia Duveck Entertainer. H. Phillips

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NO COMPROMISE ON TAX RECOVERY

Standing Committee Rejects Proposal And Votes For Suing Army Major

A Major in the Indian Army who has, it is stated, been evading payment of municipal tax for the past four years, will be sued and full payment will be recovered from him although the process of recovery will be long and dreary as the Major is now in England and the summons, etc., will have to be sent through the Indian Office.

COMMISSIONER'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Standing Committee stated:—

"A sum of Rs. 134-5-0 is due by Major I. De La Bere on account of wheel tax on his motor car No. X/7504 for the period from 1st July 1932 to 24th October 1933. The bills for the quarters ended 30th September 1932 and 31st December 1932 were presented to him for payment on 27th February 1933. The Officer Commanding, Bombay District, first informed the Assessor and Collector on the 4th March 1933 that Major De La Bere was entitled to exemption from payment of wheel tax on the car which was maintained by him in lieu of obligatory charger. On reference to the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, the Assessor and Collector was informed that the Officer was not entitled to exemption, as the motor car maintained by him was in lieu of a concessional charger. The Officer Commanding was informed accordingly on the 11th September 1933. He replied stating that he had submitted the matter to the Army Head Quarters. Major De La Bere also requested the Assessor and Collector on the 17th September 1933 to let the claim stand over until a reply was received from the Army Head Quarters.

PAYMENT NOT FORTHCOMING.

On the 2nd May 1934 the Officer Commanding intimated that the decision of the Army Head Quarters was not in favour of the Major who had however by this time sailed for England on transfer to the Home Establishment. He was, therefore, written to there to pay the tax due, and as payment was not received notices of demand under Section 202 of the Municipal Act were forwarded to him on the 17th April 1935. He then replied stating that he was not prepared to pay the 'large claim' on the plea that he had been once informed that he was exempt from wheel tax and that a great delay had occurred in making the demand. In spite of full explanation on the points raised by the Major being given to him, payment was not forthcoming. The matter was, therefore, referred to the Controller of Military Accounts and he suggested that an application should be made to the Under Secretary of State for India, Accountant General's Department, India Office.

CLAIM IN ORDER.

The Government of Bombay was thereupon requested to move the Under Secretary to advise Major De La Bere to pay the claim of the Municipality. The Government of Bombay accordingly addressed the Government of India with the result that the Government of India decided that the claim of the Bombay Municipality was in order but that the Government of India saw no reason to take over liability for payment of the amount in question and that it was a matter for settlement between the Major and the Bombay Municipality and informed Major De La Bere accordingly. On receipt of the advice from the Government, the Major has represented to me that it is a serious matter for him to pay this large sum and that he is still doubtful whether the amount is legally claimable from him. He therefore offers to pay half the amount due to end this long-standing matter.

SUIT FOR RECOVERY.

In the event of the Major refusing to pay any further amount and in view of the decision of the Government of India it will be necessary to file a suit for recovery. I have consulted the Legal Assistant in the matter and he states that not only would the filing of a suit be very costly but that it would take a considerably long time to execute the decree and recover the amount. He is therefore of opinion that it would be in the interest of the Municipality to accept the amount offered by the Major and to compromise the claim. I agree with him. I therefore request the approval of the Standing Committee under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act to the Municipal claim of Rs. 134-5-0 being compromised at Rs. 67-2-6."

NO COMPROMISE.

The Standing Committee resolved not to accept the terms offered by Major De La Bere and resolved to take action against him for recovery of the full amount. The Committee also forwarded for the approval of the Municipal Corporation a scheme for sewerage facilities for Worli area which will cost Rs. 3,07,722.

CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED IN NASIK DIST.

Split In Amdedkarite Harijan Ranks Averted

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK (By Mail). Mr. Balraj Raghav Patil, a prominent Congress worker of Baglan Taluka, Nasik District, has been arrested under Section 117 I.P.C. and Section 26 of the Forest Act.

The arrest, it is understood, is in connection with a speech, delivered by him at a public meeting of Baglan peasants held at Sampur, on the 14th ultimo at which resolutions demanding immediate declaration of famine in that taluka, and several other relief measures in view of the failure of rains and severely condemning Government attitude were adopted. Mr. S. R. Patil, it is reliably understood, intends to stand for the forthcoming elections of the Provincial Legislative Assembly as a Congress candidate.

A SPLIT AVERTED. The split in the hitherto united and organised ranks of the Amdedkarite Harijans in this district, which was feared on account of the controversy that arose among them soon after the announcement of Mr. B. K. Galkwad's candidature on behalf of the Independent Labour Party by Dr. Ambedkar, as a section wanted Mr. R. D. Rankhambe to be their candidate, and both the groups had gone to the extent of levelling criticisms and attributing motives to each other, at public meetings, was averted on account of an amicable settlement among both the leaders, as the result of which Mr. B. K. Galkwad presented his nomination paper to-day. Mr. Rankhambe withdrawing in his favour. Prominent Harijans, who wanted

66,000 CONGRESS MEMBERS IN C. P. AND BERAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 21. Over 66,000 primary members have been enrolled by the three Provincial Congress Committees, functioning in C.P. and Berar. The Mahakoshal Congress Committee tops the list with about 38,000 members, while Berar Provincial Committee enrolled 11,692 and Nagpur Provincial Committee enrolled 6,574 members.

Jailed For Cheating Railway

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 21. On the charge of selling used railway tickets to passengers and defrauding the railway of its legitimate income, Ramzani, a Moslem, who was arrested by the Government Railway Police of Satna at Mahhar, has been sentenced by the Railway Magistrate on three counts of cheating to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, under Section 420, I.P.C. The sentences will run concurrently.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Letter

GOVT. REFUSE EXTENSION TO MUNICIPAL BOARD

Election Activities In Full Swing: Congress To Be Returned 'En Bloc'

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18. Days are very hot, the maximum temperature going up to 101.5 degrees. Want of rain is likely to affect winter crops and people fear that famine conditions would prevail practically all over Gujarat.

The Municipal Board passed a resolution recently requesting the Government to extend the period of the present Board to enable voters under the new Act to exercise their franchise, but the Government replied that it was too late to think of extending the period.

November 7 has been fixed as the date for elections from Non-Mohamedan constituencies and November 9 for Mohamedan constituencies in the city. Tuesday, (the 22nd instant) is the last day for receiving nominations. Several candidates have been nominated from different wards.

The City Congress Committee has published the names of selected candidates. Congress candidates will begin their propaganda with a meeting in the Khadia Ward this evening and meetings are to be arranged in all the Wards, where Congress workers will appeal to the voters to elect none but members of the Congress Party. Sardar Vallabhbhai has issued an appeal asking voters to support the party members and elect no independent member to the Municipal Board. Ahmedabad has all along supported the cause of the Congress and it will not be surprising if the candidates of the Congress Party are elected 'en bloc' from all the wards in the city.

CRICKET. Two important cricket fixtures were concluded in the course of this week. The Gujarat College Cricket Eleven played the final match of the North-West Shield tournament against the Hyderabad National College team. The Gujarat College won the match by 7 wickets and has thus won the trophy.

USE KHADI.

Sgt. Chandulal Desai delivered a lecture in the Jamalpur Ward on the last day of Gandhi Jayanti Week and put forward a strong plea for the use of Khadi. He said that even Hitler in Germany was encouraging the use of hand-spun and hand-woven cloth, and there was a greater reason why we should use Khadi which gives food and clothes to our starving millions. He urged people to vote for none but Congress candidates in the forthcoming municipal elections.

USE KHADI.

Our Kathiawar Letter

5,000 ENROLLED AS CONGRESS MEMBERS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 17. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who came to Rajkot was given a rousing reception at the station. He had long talks with Rajkot workers with regard to the dispute of National School. He addressed a public meeting in the evening. A Sammelan of Kathiawar workers was organised. Several questions were placed before Sardar Patel in connection with the nature and method of work to be done in present circumstances in Kathiawar. Young workers who had come specially from Bhavnagar and Amreli to Rajkot could not all see eye to eye with the Sardar. A question about the formation of Civil Liberty Union was also put to him. He realised the necessity of such a Union in Indian States.

EXTERMINATION OF HARIJAN WORKER

In a village Gundaran in Liliya Mahal of Bhavnagar State, a Harijan School is conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangh. The teacher of this school is a tried village worker and is popular among the Harijans. This teacher, Mr. Atmaram Parekh, has been exterminated from Gundaran boundary. It appears Sir P. Patil went to Gundaran some days ago on the occasion of Children's Gathering. On the day when Sir P. Patil was in Gundaran, it is said, he asked the razzia in the presence of Harijans to execute the order of extermination.

BHAL VILLAGERS' GRIEVANCES.

Agriculturists of the Bhal area of Bhavnagar State came to Anantpatil from forty villages and placed their old grievance about drinking water. In the Bhal area more than half the population goes on pilgrimage on account of scarcity of water in the month of February and March. What the villagers demand is that expenses for digging tanks is not of much help to them. Pipe line must be extended to Bhal area from Khodigar tank to alleviate their long standing grievance. Mr. Anant

Europeans To Work New Constitution

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 19. Mr. F. E. James who was here en route to England on a six weeks' holiday interviewed by the Associated Press, stated that European groups would do best to work Reforms if they were not allying themselves with any party but be prepared to co-operate with any party with constructive programme. They had no use for non-co-operation for they knew that the Government of India in placing the Government of India Act on the statute book, intended whatever responsibility they gave to be real and not on sham and that safeguards should be used only after every other method failed.

The Indian problem, he felt was one that concerned principally the British Government, and that problem could not be solved by Indians in showing unwillingness to work in co-operation with Britain.

Relief Of Rural Debts

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, October 20. The Agriculturists' Debt Conciliation Act has been applied to three talukas in Baroda District, viz., Karjan, Sinor and Sankheda and one taluka in Navsari District viz., Mahuva. Under the Act conciliation boards are to be appointed to settle rural debts and the Naib Subha of the Division will be ex-officio president of each board.

Powers of the present board extend to Rs. 25,000.

trah asked them to see Dewan Bahadur Tribhovanadas.

CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP.

Kathiawar including the two talukas of Dhandhuka and Viramgam have enrolled five thousand members. Dhandhuka taluka alone under which came Bhavnagar, Amreli, and Palitana have enrolled three thousand and seven hundred members. This time it is expected that a good number of delegates will be able to attend the Faizpur Congress session. The Bhavnagar Municipality has given an increment of one rupee to all sweepers, who get salaries below ten rupees per month.

Indian News From Here And There

RETRENCHMENT ON G. I. P. R. CONDEMNED

Workers' Union Holds
Annual Conference
At Manmad

(From A Correspondent.)

MANMAD, Monday.

The Annual Conference of the G.I.P. Railway Workers organised by the G.I.P. Railway Workers Union was held at Manmad on Saturday last under the chairmanship of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, M.L.A., Delegates from Bombay, Kalyan, Manmad, Bhusaval, Nagpur, Bina, Jhansi and Solapur attended.

Prominent among those present were Messrs. Jhabvala, Khedgikar, Zulmiram, Vaidya, Shinde, Bhosekar, D. L. Pathak, D. L. Rishood, V. V. Pathak, Abraham, P. L. Ghanekar, Benjamin, Chavan, Bhari, and G. D. Sane.

Representatives of the various labour organisations including Mrs. Maniben Kara, General Secretary of the A.I.T.U.C., Vamanrao Kulkarni, Secretary, B.P.T.U.C., S. M. Joshi and G. P. Khare from Poona, B. M. Bhushkute and Deshpande from Ahmednagar and Mr. Shah from Nasik and local Congress leader, Mr. Nalk, were also present.

Mr. D. L. Pathak, Chairman of the Reception Committee and the local railway workers had erected a special pandal decorated with Red Flags and Bunting and several working-class slogans.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates in suitable words describing the heavy odds against which the Reception Committee had to struggle. He then requested Mr. Gadgil to occupy the chair.

Mr. Gadgil who was profusely garlanded received an enthusiastic ovation when he rose to deliver his address. In an "ex-temore" speech lasting about an hour he denounced rival Unionism as definitely antagonistic to the interest of workers and exhorted them to bring about Trade Union unity on the G. I. P. Rly. He severely criticised the retrenchment campaign of the Railway Board which he characterised as an unnecessary and uncalled-for in that there was no real loss to the Railway Administration. He assured the workers that he would do his best in the Assembly for ameliorating the condition of workers.

Mrs. Maniben Kara, S. M. Joshi and Vasantrao Nalk then addressed the conference as fraternal delegates.

Mr. Zulmiram Chaudhari moved a resolution expressing strong resentment at the increasing attack on the standard of life of the workers launched by the Railway Administration.

And urging that the attempts to check retrenchment, wage cuts and demotions and other grievances through negotiations, representations, and deputations having so far proved ineffective the workers should develop solidarity, consciousness and the will to resist through organisation on the basis of class-struggle.

The resolution further emphasised the necessity of building up a unified organisation with a mass basis on the G. I. P. line and to this end appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, R. A. Khedgikar, and D. S. Vaidya, to secure organisational unity between the two unions on the line.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jhabvala and supported by Messrs. Vaidya, Sane and Franklin, member of the New G. I. P. Railway Staff Union and was passed unanimously.

Further resolutions were passed, protesting against the continued refusal of the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway to grant recognition to the G.I.P. Rly. Workers Union, and condemning communal riots as destructive of the class-solidarity of workers, and requesting all the members of the working class in Bombay to have nothing to do with these riots and keep away from them. The Annual Meeting of the Union was held on Sunday the 18th instant under the presidency of Mr. Khedgikar.

Reason, Sole Guide To Exclusion Of Scriptures

(Continued from page 14)

when change was inevitable has caused in the past the secession of the Buddhists and other protestant Faiths that sprang from Hinduism which though we might have once looked upon them as outside our pale are really speaking more related to us than the representatives of Religions born outside India. I am glad at the same time to find the representatives of these kindred creeds of protestant Hinduism like Buddhism etc. present here and taking an active part in this Session as members and delegates of the Mahasabha.

PLEA FOR PROTESTANTS.

May I plead at this point in favour of those protestant Hindu creeds, like the Sikhs for instance, who still take a pride to call themselves Hindus that we stretch our hands of welcome to them and receive as one of ourselves within the widening fold of Hinduism? And I would also plead to the members of these protestant creeds of our ancient Hindus never to forget the good old banyan tree from which they have sprung ever since Siddhant Gautam, the great Buddhist, sat under the Bo-tree at Gaya. Now then where is the harm if some of our so-called untouchable friends repining out to them by the caste Hindus generally until recent times should think of bodily going over to the fold of Guru Nanak and adopting a protestant creed of the ancient Hindu stock that promises to give them the opportunities and advantages they desire? This does not mean that I desire that the so-called untouchables should all leave the parent religion. On the other hand it is the bounden duty of those of us who are proud of the parent religion to adjust our ideas so that this feeling of estrangement shall be banished from their minds and they shall be induced to be and to remain not only as a passive appendage to our Hindu Society but as brave and trusty soldiers of our Faith and as ornaments to our society of whom we might be proud. This presents the formidable problem of educating and refining their manners and that is an urgent problem before the Hindu society.

AWAKE FROM SECLUSIONS.

At the same time I should like you to take note of the fact these same depressed class people who receive such sorry treatment at the hands of the caste Hindus are treated in a quite different manner the moment they are converted to Christianity or Mohamedanism and funds have been collected or are being collected in Europe and in America to convert them wholesale to Christianity and in Egypt to convert them to Islam. This appears like a stultification of ourselves and if we are not to be stultified further I would warn Hindu Society through this Session of the Mahasabha that it is high time for us now to awake from the delusion and put an end to these inroads of foreign and other missions upon our Hindu Fold. Allied to this question of the removal of untouchability which is one of the ways of preventing gaps in the serried phalanx of Hindu Society there is the question of recruitment from outside. The supposed ban against proselytisation in the Hindu religion rests on a misconception and is quite opposed to History. If the few Aryans of the Vedic times made all India Hindu why should we refuse admission to outsiders from Asia and Europe who from admiration and love for our philosophy and religion are knocking at the door to be admitted into the innermost shrines of Hindu society. And a still greater reason for proselytisation is in favour of those Hindus who for one reason or other having seceded from our ranks feel a re-enchanted loyalty and love for our religion and want to be re-admitted to the ancestral worship. I do not think we should remain adamant and irresponsible

to these men who want to come back to us in sack-cloth ashes. We must stretch forth our hands and take up these repentant prodigals once more into our embraces.

HINDUS ABROAD

And I should like to suggest in this connection that the Hindu Mahasabha should be considered as the representative body not only of the Hindus by birth or the Hindus in Hindustan, but also as representative of the Hindus abroad and particularly of those who by voluntary choice have enlisted themselves as Hindus and whom we should consider as Hindus by adoption. Were we to act otherwise, we should be casting a slur upon the labours of men like Swami Vivekananda and others who have carried the torch of Hindu religion and philosophy in Europe and America. This will involve a revision of the constitution of the Mahasabha wide enough to give representation to all Hindus from the far-flung corners of the world and strong enough to carry on the day-to-day programme of work without any hitch or interruption.

RETURN TO SPIRITUAL VALUES.

And now I should like to conclude with a prayer to God to give us strength of heart to cling to all that is best in our ancient land and its ancient religion, unmindful of hostile criticism; and at the same time let us not be averse to assimilate and make as our own any point of truth, beauty and goodness that may belong to other lands and creeds. But whatever we borrow from outside, it borrow we must, will have to be completely assimilated and digested into our national system. The Arya principle for instance has already provided us the practice of equality and the principle of equanimity. If socialists creeds are to be imported in this land, as some Congress leaders seem to be inclined to do, I should advise them first of all to adjust them to our national brand which will refine and sublimates the equality creeds of the West and instead of our having to ape the ways of the West we ought to show that Western learn from the East wherever her thought comes to a standstill. Modern science is bringing the world round to spiritual values and the ultimate spiritual values which are at the same time compatible with worldly life, are sure to be found in our ancient scriptures like the Gita. There will be a give and take. We will learn from the West things of practical application; we will give to the West food for the soul and intellect.

VALUE OF SELF-HELP.

Last but not the least point for consideration is to exhort the Hindus through this assembly that in the last resort they should look to themselves for their regeneration and the complete attainment of liberty in all that appertains to the social, political and religious life of the people. No outsider can help us here. History is pregnant with illustrations of the value of self-help and the national suicide of dependence on others. Let us have our eyes on our own country and on our own culture and let us give of it liberally to outsiders who may call for it and to those of our fellow-citizens in Hindustan who may happen to be Christians and Mohamedans. I have to request misconception and the impulses that make for national division. They should feel that they are also sharers in the heritage of Hindu culture judging from the facts that their ancestors were Hindus. They should feel that the greater the social and political stature of the Hindus, the greater also will be their stature in the eyes of the world at large. And with this view, too, let the Mahasabha work for greatness and solidarity of the Hindus in order that in the long run their greatness and solidarity may be naturally shared and inherited by all Indians, whether Hindus, Mohamedans or Christians.

THUNDER-SHOWERS IN EAST AND SOUTH

POONA, Oct. 21.

Thunder-showers have occurred locally in Orissa, Mysore and the Madras Presidency and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal and East United Provinces. The chief amounts of rainfall are—Bahrach three inches; Pamban and Conoor one and a half inches each.

FORECAST:—Thunder-showers are likely to occur locally in South Bengal, Orissa, Madras Presidency Mysore and at a few stations in the Deccan, East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Assam and Upper Burma.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-10-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—0.24 inches.

80.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.

73.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24

hours 89.8 deg. 0.7 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24

hours 73.0 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 71 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles

per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours

129 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind

during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole

sky cloudy eq. 10). nil.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 21-10-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time 8-46 a.m.

(Indian Standard Time) and tempera-

ture 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer

without index error at mean sea level

would actually read 30.10 inches and a

compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments

please subtract from the above official

barometer reading 0.001" for every foot

of elevation of the instrument above

mean sea level.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1936

HINDU RECONSTRUCTION

The presidential address of His Holiness the Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurkoti) at the annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Lahore on Wednesday is in several respects a remarkable performance. It is particularly so in its interpretation of Hinduism and its present position in India. The Shankaracharya, as his very title signifies, is a religious head, held in high esteem by a large number of Hindus in Maharashtra and Karnataka, especially the educated Hindus, for his progressive views on religion in general and on Hinduism in particular. Of religious heads in general he rightly observes: "Instead of helping to create that unity which is enjoined by all religions and which is the very soul or spirit of all Religions, these ecclesiastical heads, these Pandits and Divines, only create squabbles and controversies. It is as if the children should ask for bread and parents give them stones. I impute this sad state of things to a misconception of duty, to an undue spirit of self-importance and self-sufficiency, to an exclusiveness that must lead, if not to death, at least to the blindness of their spiritual children in matters of social and political as well as spiritual interest." Surveying the mischief done to Hindu society by blind irrational orthodoxy, the Shankaracharya says: "There are many fissiparous and cantankerous agencies within the structure of the Hindu society itself which gnaw at its vitals from within. There are many evil practices and institutions among the Hindus that have crept in now and then since the Hindus forgot the progressive principles of their ancestors, which all conspire to make the Hindus a weak and disjointed community. More than the Communal Decision it is these that menace Hinduism and the Hindus. That menace must be combated." It is, however, a pity that the Mahasabha has sadly neglected the task of combating the menace of internal disintegration.

Reason, The Only Guide

Let us see how His Holiness proposes to combat the menace. To begin with, he enunciates a sound principle when, by citing apt texts from scriptures, he observes that "religion must have a rational grounding" and that the scriptures themselves "are to be depended upon only in matters which cannot be penetrated by reason." Applying the sound test of reason to some present-day Hindu customs, he says about untouchability that "no logic can support it, no sense of humanity can tolerate it; there should be no hesitation on our part to do away with the evil without the least delay." It is a bold view for a Shankaracharya to expound; but though similar views have often been expressed by several Mahasabha leaders, the Sabha as such has so far done but little to combat the evil of untouchability or the wider evil of caste, of which untouchability is the worst feature. The Shankaracharya himself, instead of emphasizing the absorption of the Harijans in the Hindu fold, joins

Dr. Ambedkar and Dr. Moonje in laying great stress on their conversion to Sikhism. Apart from the complications that such conversion on a mass scale may produce, it is much to be doubted if Harijans in remote villages will at all raise their social status among Hindus by mere conversion.

Communal Decision

While the Shankaracharya is most at home in dealing with purely religious or social questions, he is rather out of his depths in tackling the political problem of minorities in India. He is quite right in so far as he denounces the Communal Award and contrasts that with the Minority Guarantee Treaties made by the League of Nations. He rightly observes: "The more I appreciate the zealous care and anxiety shown in the League's minority protection schemes for the preservation of the solidarity and integrity of a State, the more I am pained by the anticipated result of the Communal Decision. If the first strives to maintain solidarity, the second spells complete disruption. If the one is inspired by the high ideals of world peace, the other can be trusted only to perpetuate strife. If the first is based on the principles of justice and equity, the other cannot claim even their semblance." The Shankaracharya then proceeds to suggest that "the application of the minority guarantee treaties to the minority problem in Hindustan, offers the easiest solution of the communal problem." If wishing were having or if the enunciation of a theory were tantamount to the actual application of it, the Indian problem would, indeed, be very easy. But the well-meaning Shankaracharya hardly seems to realise the actual difficulties that beset the communal problem in this country. In the first place the Government, who have pronounced the so-called Award, will certainly not scrap it willingly and devise another on the lines of the League's Minority Treaties, nor will the League intervene unless India is free and powerful enough in international politics. Moreover, it is hardly honourable for Indian communities to refer a domestic problem to the arbitration of an alien body, even assuming that the minorities concerned agree to such arbitration. Surely it is not proposed that the minorities are to be coerced? The real solution of the problem then is for the important communities to come to an agreement, to carry on a united struggle for freedom and compel Government both to concede freedom and give effect to that agreement. But the attitude of the Mahasabha or of its present President is hardly calculated to facilitate such course of action. However, so far as the reconstitution of Hindu society is concerned, it must be readily admitted that the President's speech affords useful guidance in achieving that task. Would that the Mahasabha could give more attention to what the President calls the combating of the evil of fissiparous tendencies in the present Hindu Society.

Princes And Federation

When Sir Malcolm Hailey gave his reply to the debate on the self-government resolution in the Assembly in 1924 it was said that the British Government could not hand over the Princes to a Responsible Government of British Indian provinces, and, if the Princes were not brought in, the working of the Constitution would be very unsatisfactory and, therefore, before responsibility at the Centre could be given, the Princes must come in. Since then there have been commissions and conferences galore, and we have heard of important Princes and still more important Ministers moving to and fro between India and England. We have heard of enormous sums of Indian money being wasted by the Princes in consulting foreign lawyers and in other ways out of India. We had the spectacle of the Princes showing their willingness at one time and putting off conditions, then again being mollified, showing their willingness, but still raising questions, and this has been repeated over and over again. We have given publicity to an article by a close student of the subject, who has examined the position of the States under the new Constitution. There is no

doubt that there will have to be a very real surrender of authority by the States to the Federation. The Princes should have no misgiving on the subject. The only counterpart, to the sacrifice, which they will be making, will be that, collectively, they will have a substantial number of members both in the Lower and in the Upper Houses. From the point of view of democracy, it is absurd that these representatives of the States will be mere nominees of the Princes, and yet this is the concession given to them in order to safeguard their so-called interests. They will have to carry with them a certain section of British Indian population. Their influence in future will still be great but it will not be in the nature of absolute power. It will be modified by their having to act collectively. They will have to undertake common obligations and discharge common functions in a larger India. Our view of the Federation is well-known. The best service the Princes can render to themselves and the country is to refuse to join the Federation. We have every sympathy with any intelligent Prince, who realises that there is some room for

THE UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

A Moral Necessity

(BY H. S. KAUJALGI.)

The Karnataka Unification Conference proposed to be held at Belgaum in November 1936 is not a day too early. The disadvantages which the Kannada people are obliged to suffer on account of the Karnataka parts being tacked to different provinces are patent. To add to these, there are certain circumstances which, from a moral point of view, make it very urgent that the scattered parts of Karnataka should be immediately united into one whole. I am trying to mention only a few of these circumstances here and hope that I shall not be misunderstood:

Difficulties In The Way

(1) The worker who carries on propaganda in this behalf is faced with two main difficulties from two different quarters. (a) Firstly, the indifference of some of the Kannarese people themselves. They don't know and don't care to know the disadvantages under which their province and their language are working. Many of us are too lethargic to fight for our rights. Several times we avoid conflicts due to sheer cowardice. We are afraid of displacing our neighbours and sell our rights to the doctrine of "laissez faire." We are afraid of fights. (b) Secondly, the touchiness of people who have been staying in Karnataka for decades or even centuries but have Tamil Telugu or Marathi for their mother-tongue. In any movement for establishing the just rights of the Kannada language and the Kannada people, the non-Kannada people in Karnataka imagine an attack on their rights and begin to raise a row. In this attitude of theirs they are joined by their co-nationals from outside Karnataka.

Strangers In Their Own Land!

(2) Since the latter part of the sixteenth century large parts of Karnataka have been under the rule of non-Kannada people. Under the Mahomedan rule the Kannarese language suffered not due to the Urdu or Persian tongue of the rulers but due to the Marathi language of the Maratha Sardars serving under the Mahomedan Kings. Then the Marathi rule and the Marathi language held the field for a century and a half. The net-result of the non-Kannada rule was that the Kannada people began to feel like strangers in their own land. Even now our public workers do not feel their ground safe and secure under them when taking up any social or political work. To add to this drawback, we do not experience the congenial atmosphere of a home in the company of any non-Kannada people also. So we are neither here nor there and so always at a disadvantage.

(3) A close observer will mark that the Kannadigas in the different districts of Karnataka feel very much like strangers to each other. Owing to the absence of common interests and common responsibilities, the South-Canarites or the Kannadigas in the Bellary district or in Coorg look at the people from north Karnataka as one would look at a relative whose relationship can be proved only on the strength of a common surname or a common Gotra. This attitude of the Kannadigas of each other has been modified to a certain extent since the unification movement and the Congress activities in the country since 1920. The division of the provinces on linguistic basis advocated and introduced by the Indian National Congress has done much to bring the Kannadigas together, though the old feeling

(Continued on Page 12.)

negotiation before the accession. We trust that the Princes and Ministers, who will meet shortly will go into the details and will formulate demands, which will not be unreasonable. The Government have kept a reservation that the Instrument of Accession has to be accepted; otherwise it may be rejected. We trust the Princes as a body will refuse to join the Federation for the very simple and honourable reason that the essential condition of their offer to join it has not been fulfilled—the condition, namely, that there must be real and complete responsibility at the Centre. We have no quarrel with and cannot blame those who have hitherto enjoyed undiluted sovereignty inside their own States, if they hesitate and if they make endeavour either to delay the moment of joining the Federation, or to secure as good terms as could be secured in the circumstances. The position of the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, who has from the beginning been opposed to the notion of Federation, is undoubtedly logical and indicates a remarkable foresight.

What Federation Means

As the Princes and the Ministers will be meeting in Bombay on the 25th of October, perhaps for the last time, to discuss how the final picture which they had so long awaited appeals to them it may be desirable to examine from a legal point of view the effects of the Act on the States as a whole. This seems all the more necessary since, mainly through preconceived notions or through inability to face the issues, there has been a great deal of loose talk about the effects of the Act on the States and the pre-eminence importance of the Instrument of Accession. To form a clear idea of what the Act would mean for the States, the first thing necessary is to understand the general scheme of the Act.

Scheme Of The Act

The scheme of the Act is the creation of a Federal Government constituted by the union of the Provinces of India and the States. Apart from minor details, the States will accede to the Federation in regard to the subjects included in List I, Schedule 7. Individual States will, no doubt, make reservations of their existing rights. But from the legislative and executive point of view, the authority of the Federation will, subject to the limitations in the Instrument of Accession, extend to all the 48 Federal subjects to which the States are expected to accede. In the non-federal sphere, the States will continue in the same position in which they are to-day and their relations will be governed by a Crown's representative through the Political Department which will be separated from the Government of India and will have nothing to do with the Federation.

Instrument Of Accession

The Princes naturally attach the greatest importance to the Instrument of Accession, which alone related the Act to their States and which permits reservations and limitations being made in regard to the authority of the Federation in their States. But is this faith in the supreme validity of the Instrument of Accession justified? Under the

draft Instrument of Accession, the position of the Princes in the Federation will become so dangerous as to extinguish whatever rights of sovereignty they possess to-day. Legislatively, administratively and from the point of view of general policy, no less than of paramountcy, the States' position under the Act will be totally untenable. The Federal Legislature will have complete right to make laws, which will be applied in the States in all matters included in the Federal list. This may not be a serious objection because the Princes, who join the Federation, accept this authority of the Federation with the fullest knowledge. But the surrender of their sovereignty is even greater. Under Section 61 (a) it is provided that the Ruler should declare that he accedes to the Federation with the intent that His Majesty the King Emperor, the Governor General of India, and any federal authority established for the purpose of the Federation shall exercise in relation to his State such functions as may be vested in them by or under this Act. An examination of the functions vested with the Governor General, which he is, under this clause, which is repeated in the Instrument of Accession, authorised to exercise in the State, would show the extent of the danger to which the States are exposed. The functions of the federal authorities will be exercised subject to the terms of the Instrument of Accession. But the draft Instrument of Accession, which has been published, contains no reservation to this effect.

Section 12(a) provides that the Governor-General may take any action for the prevention of any grave menace to the peace or tranquillity of India or any part thereof. This wide function of the Governor-General is exercisable in an Indian State transgressing by virtue of the Instrument of Accession of the Ruler. Under this clause the Governor-General will have power in law to divest a ruler of some of his authority, change his administration completely and take whatever action he may decide without any reference whatever to the State concerned.

It is also the duty of the Governor-General to safeguard the

interest of minorities and he can exercise that function in relation to any State. Under this clause, it would be not only legitimate but legal, to intervene, say in Bhawalpur, to protect the interests of Hindus, or in Travancore to protect the interests of the Christians, or in Udaipur to protect the interests of the Muslims. It will be noticed that this is a special responsibility placed on the Governor-General and he is bound by the Act to take whatever action he considers legitimate in this behalf.

Another function of the Governor-General is to prevent discrimination against British commerce. This function also he may exercise in an Indian State.

As the Instrument of Accession stands and as Section 61 is drafted to-day, the sovereignty of the States completely disappears in the special responsibility of the Governor-General. Another clause in the Act will prove this. In Section 185 it is laid down that, when it is necessary for the Railway Authority to acquire compulsorily any land for the purpose of their function, the Governor-General shall cause that land to be acquired. This is also a function of the Governor-General, which will enable him to acquire any land in any State for railway purposes. The ruler is not concerned at all. Administratively also the position of the Federated States seems to be threatened. It is clear that the accession of a State to the Federation will affect the judicial administration of States in two different ways. First, it will be in its administration of Federal laws. It is not to be imagined that the Federation will easily consent to Federal laws being administered by judges not possessing legal qualifications or by Courts which are, in general opinion, inefficient or corrupt. Section 217 provides that "references in any provision of this part of this Act to High Court in a Federated State shall be construed as references to any Court which His Majesty may, after communication with the ruler of the State, declare to be a High Court for the purposes of this provision." Clearly, unless His Majesty is satisfied that a Court in a Federated State is competent to exercise High Court powers, such a declaration would

(Continued on Page 11)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WHITEHALL WAKES UP!

It is quite exciting to learn that "concern is felt at Whitehall at the non-receipt of the promised Italian, German and Portuguese observations on Soviet allegations of infraction of the non-intervention agreement." Every one possessing even the vaguest knowledge of the Spanish situation knew the utter absurdity of hoping that these three Governments would oblige the Non-Intervention Committee by doing anything to injure themselves or their proteges. It was obvious from the very beginning that the Italian, German and Portuguese Governments would take full advantage of the vagueness of the Committee and exploit the freedom given to them to play for time in the interest of the insurgents. They are doing so. The naive of the Committee would be engaging were it not for the fact that it is proving fatal to the Spanish Government whom it had already deprived of their rights. What is more serious, it is impossible to believe that members of the Committee were, or are, so naive.

TOWARDS FASCIST BLOC

One does not need to know more about the undisclosed contents of the German reply to the British Note on the subject of a new Locarno within the framework of the League than the fact that Germany has rejected the proposal. The main reason for this rejection has been correctly interpreted as the desire for a free hand in Eastern Europe. Italy, on the other hand is, as usual, less direct. But her evasions themselves explain that she is not at all enthusiastic about the proposal. In this case also London has correctly interpreted Italian vagueness "as due to the imminence of Italo-German discussions on questions of policy. And herein lies the crux of the situation. Count Ciano's visit to von Neurath is not an ordinary one. It is designed "to co-ordinate the policies of the two Governments" as regards the new

Locarno, the future of the League as well as of Spain and the Franco-Soviet Pact. In one word, Italy and Germany have decided that the time has come to form a Fascist bloc in Europe. This is the one meaning of diplomatic activities in Rome and Berlin and this is the challenge that Europe is about to face. This challenge has become imminent thanks mainly to Britain which has consistently avoided taking up a well-defined position. We wonder if Britain will face the issue and make her choice even now.

CHALLENGE TO COMMUNALISTS

In his statement on the Bombay riots says, "If this brutality is to be associated with the name of religion in India, then no decent person would like to associate himself with that religion." Here is the issue squarely put before so-called champions of communalities and religions. Their attitude and behaviour have consistently led to brutalities that are despicable and inhuman in the extreme. Are they exploiters of religion or defenders of it when they tolerate, however indirectly, brutality, inhumanity and violence. Jawaharlal's statement is a challenge to men of religion as to other communalists to answer this question not in words but in deeds.

UNITY IS ESSENTIAL.

Presiding over the annual Conference of G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, at Manmad, Mr. Gadgil made a timely appeal for Trade Union Unity. Faced, as they are, with all sorts of difficulties and without many of the laws which safeguard the rights of Labour in many other countries, the only weapon on which workers in India can depend is their own solidarity. Disunity in their ranks is suicidal to their cause. Among the railway workers the need for concerted action is more urgently indicated in view of the retrenchment plans of the Railway Board. It is true, as Mr. Gadgil pointed out, that this step on the part of the Railway authorities is both unne-

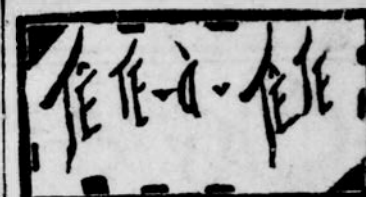
cessary and uncalled-for, but there is no other way of impressing the fact on the Administration except through a united and effective organisation of the workers. In their immediate interests as well as in the larger interests of the development of Trade Unionism in India, unity in Labour ranks is absolutely essential.

BARODA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The Baroda Women's Conference, which concluded its session recently, was an event of some importance, considering that Baroda is the most enlightened State in India in social matters. The resolutions passed at the Conference are in keeping with the go-ahead spirit displayed by Baroda in the past. Among them may be mentioned those recommending the institution of birth control clinics, the introduction of labour legislation, and equal legal status with men. It is, of course, well-known that Baroda is the only place in India where divorce is allowed for the Hindus in certain circumstances. The speech delivered by Dr. Mrs. Sukhtankar, who presided over the conference, laid special stress upon self-reliance as the only way of amelioration. She also pleaded for overhauling the present educational system, and for taking all possible advantage of the legislatures for their uplift. The Baroda Conference has given a welcome lead in many matters which ought to be followed not only by women in Baroda but also elsewhere.

Students Lead

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Please permit me to congratulate publicly the Nagpada youths who set up the noble example of public service yesterday by cleaning the New Nagpada, Beldara and Kamatipura roads while a big section of the youths of the city were busy with arson, loot and murder. It was a pleasant surprise to many of us to



WITHOUT COMMENT—

Lord Willingdon said one reason why he arrived at the various positions he held was that nobody knew better than he how much a woman could do in public service in any part of the Empire.

—Reuter.

Doctor Radhakumud Mukerjee, presiding over the All-India Hindu Youth Conference, urged Indian youth to cultivate those attributes of physical fitness which distinguished the present-day youth of Germany and Italy.

He did not make it clear, however, whether his preferences lay in the direction of Swadeshi concentration camps or an Indian version of the conquest of Abyssinia.

Speaking at Peshawar Mr. M. A. Jinnah said that there is a great deal of rubbish in every community.

And he would have found it in the streets of Bombay—if he had been here during the communal riots.

Mr. Jinnah further observed that if the Frontier Mussalmans captured "the constitutional machinery coming into operation in April next" it would "work miracles."

It would be impolite, we suppose, to remind Mr. Jinnah of the previous occasions when he has declared the same constitutional machinery to be a dud and a fraud.

The Marquess of Willingdon declared in mail week that he was always an optimist.

See above.

His Lordship further "looked forward to the future of India with confidence"—born of a five years' orgy of Ordinance making.

According to him "Indians recognised that the reforms were an immense advance."

It is good to know that the Most Honourable Marquess still remains on his viceregal term with Pontius Pilate.

Finally "Lord Willingdon hoped that they (Indians) might prove equal to the task Britain had placed upon them."

We, indeed, are confident that Indians will prove not only equal to but more than a match for the challenge.

BURMA AND INDIA

Dividing Liabilities And Assets—Headlines.

Assets! Wouldn't that be an entirely illegal encroachment on monopoly rights of another?

"A great revival of interest in physical education is at present spreading throughout Britain—this is on the eve of the introduction of a campaign for a 'fitter Britain' by Government."

—News Item.

Haven't they got anything better to do?

The Earl of Clarendon, Governor-General of South Africa, hopes that the King would visit South Africa "as the Head of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Members of the black African nation are reported to have expressed profound gratitude to the Governor-General.

"One very good reason" for the All-British Indian Railway Inquiry is that "the capital invested in the Indian State lines is preponderantly British."

The "explanation" has not originated from any one of those malicious Indians who are in the habit of alleging that one reason for British interest in India is the country's virtue as a field for exploitation.

Oh, no. The "one very good reason" is urged by—the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India."

"That's all very well, but if I do lend you five chips, what security can you give me?"

"I can give you the word of an honest man."

"All right, then. Bring him along and I'll see what I can do."

(Continued on Page 12.)

Attempt To Blackguard Congress President

REVEALING DISCLOSURES IN "J. D. J.'s" LETTERS

Jenkins Apologises For Libellous Statements

WARDHAGANJ, October 21.

Sgt. Mahadev Desai wires to the "United Press":—"Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru has left with me certain papers regarding a controversy which, though of not much moment from the point of view of our cause, is most revealing in some of its disclosures. I have prepared at his desire a summary which I am issuing to the Press."

Revealing Letters

In a letter to the "Times of India" of July 10, a correspondent signing himself "J.D.J." described Pundit Jawaharlal as one of the "most prominent of those who deliberately go out of their way to wound Muslim feelings and thereby create extreme bitterness as between one community and another," and cited in support of his statement another to the effect that Pundit Jawaharlal had contributed to a paper published in Lahore a most offensive article, an article on which he "haunted all the adjectives in his vocabulary. He described it as a disgraceful, very improper, amazing and absurd effusion, full of falsehoods and expressed his amazement that the authorities had winked at the whole thing and allowed such an article to go unpunished."

CHALLENGED BY JAWAHAR
When Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru challenged the writer to indicate the name of the Lahore journal in which the article had appeared, he said that the article had appeared in the "People" of Lahore and that it was dated November 24, 1935. He further said that it was an attack on a great Muslim Prince (who has rendered great service to India) and on his followers.

Of course Mr. Jenkins which was the name of the writer as disclosed by him later on said that the article was dated November 24, 1935 but would not care to find out whether it was an original contribution to the paper or a reprint of an article in some other paper written long ago. When he was informed by Gandhi, whom also he had unnecessarily drawn into the controversy, that the article was a contribution to the "Modern Review" written when Pundit Jawaharlal was in prison over a year ago, he wrote to Pundit Jawaharlal as follows:—"I much regret, under the circumstances the expressions that I used in my letter and I am very sorry if my letter has in any way injured you."

LIBELLOUS STATEMENT
The article, which Mr. Jenkins in his extraordinary haste to blackguard the Congress President believed to be a recent article, was none other than Pundit Jawaharlal's article on His Highness the Aga Khan written with reference to a statement issued by Sir Mohamed Iqbal about the solidarity of Islam and which was reproduced from the "Modern Review" by various papers. Sir Mohamed Iqbal had replied to the article. Pundit Jawaharlal drew Mr. Jenkins' attention to this fact and told him that it was no use his expressing private and personal regret without withdrawing the publicity of his libellous statement.

In reply to this Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru received a letter from Mr. Jenkins which deserves publication "in extenso" for some of the facts revealed in it. The writer, it will be noticed, con-

fesses that he has been commissioned by His Highness the Aga Khan to write occasionally for and on behalf of his community."

LETTER TO JAWAHARLAL
The letter to the "Times of India" was thus in reality to his patron.

Here is Mr. Jenkins' letter:—"Dear Sir, I have received your letter of 8th August with thanks. I note what you say about the article which appeared in the "People" of Lahore on 24th November, 1935 and that it was not contributed by you to that paper. I have already stated in my previous letter that having regard to the circumstances in which the article appeared, I withdraw the remarks I made in the "Times of India" and I have already expressed my regret. I have no objection to publish in the Press a similar expression of regret. I have a few remarks to be made here."

"GROSSLY OFFENSIVE."
(1) The article in question was handed over to me at the end of June last by an old Congressman who considered it an admirable attack on the Aga Khan and his followers who are very distinguished Moslems one of whom has occupied the highest office to which any Indian can be elected, namely, that of the President of the Assembly. The article was considered by them to be grossly offensive to the Aga Khan and his followers.

(2) Before my letter appeared in the "Times of India" I had sent the article in original to the editor for his opinion.

(3) Since I did not see the article until the end of last June, it is obvious that I could not refer to the article earlier.

(4) I could not understand when I wrote to the "Times" how the article came to be published in all places of Lahore where the communal atmosphere for over two years has been very inflammable.

(5) I could not understand how your article was likely to improve the dangerous communal atmosphere existing there. We are both anxious to promote communal harmony.

(6) On the evidence before me in June last I naturally came to the conclusion that you had deliberately gone out of your way to wound Moslem feelings and so forth.

COMMISSIONED BY AGA KHAN.
(7) I have been commissioned by His Highness the Aga Khan to write occasionally in the Press for and on behalf of his community and that is how I came to protest against what I thought a very offensive and improper article against my distinguished friend and his followers. As a proof that I am not in the habit of writing defamatory and libellous matter in the Press I may say that this is the first time that I have been accused of offence during 26 years that I have been a regular contributor to the Press both here and in England.

I hope you will find the above explanation satisfactory. Kindly acknowledge having received this letter.

Comment on these various items of Mr. Jenkins' explanation is needless.—United Press.

NORWEGIAN ELECTIONS

Labour Govt. Fail To Obtain Clear Majority

OSLO, Oct. 21.
Final results of elections to the Storting show the Labour Government have failed to obtain the clear majority desired, only increasing their seats from 69 to 71 in a House of 150.

Conservatives have gained five seats and Liberals one; Agrarians have lost five, making the totals of 36, 23 and 13, respectively. The Christian Peoples Party have two seats.

Government are not expected to resign, but will await the vote of the Storting where in the last Parliament they had the general support of the Agrarians.—Reuter.

GERMANY IN THROES OF RUBBER SHORTAGE

Restriction Of Tyres Imposed By Control Authorities

BERLIN, Oct. 20.
Natural and artificial rubber is becoming scarce in Germany. A further restriction on the sale of rubber tyres for motor cars has been imposed by rubber control authorities.

Manufacturers must keep, for the disposal of authorities, certain number of tyres for "urgent requirements", which is interpreted as an obligation to keep reserves for military purposes.

Tyre repair shops are unable to secure sufficient rubber for carrying out repairs, even if they are prepared to use expensive artificial material.—Reuter.

ITALO-GERMAN ACCORD

Ciano Satisfied With Talks With Von Neurath

BERLIN, October 21.
"I am satisfied," was the remark of Count Ciano after a ninety minute conference with Baron von Neurath at which it is understood they reviewed European problems and their views were generally in accord.

The discussion will continue today and to-morrow.—Reuter.

ITALY'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

LONDON, Oct. 21.
It is understood that the Italian reply to the British Loeano note is friendly and offers only preliminary observations, not of a far-reaching character.

This is interpreted in diplomatic circles as due to the imminence of Italo-German discussions on policies.

It is further understood that the note does not mention Anglo-Italian political difficulties in the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

DUTCH GIRL CREATES NEW SWIMMING RECORD

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.
Mile Nidaseff has established a world record for the 150 yards backstroke swimming in 1 minute 45 2/5 seconds, beating the previous record of Alice Bridges (America) of 1 minute 50 4/5 seconds.—Reuter.

All Parties Convention Report, National Demand, Dominion Status and Indian States, Poona Statement, General Secretary's Report—Nov. 1934 to March 1936, Indian National Congress: 1927, 1929 and 1934-36, Constitution of I. N. C. 1936, Congress Bulletin, No. 2 of 1935 and No. 1 of 1936, Dialogue of Public Debt Committee Report and Resolutions of Madras, Karachi and Lucknow Congress.

Urdu Publications: Resolutions of Karachi Congress (limited copies), Resolutions of Calcutta Congress and Supplementary Report to the Nehru Committee's Report (limited copies).

Due to the heavy rush of orders, some delay in despatching the parcels is inevitable. I hope, therefore, that those who have sent the amount will not mind any such delay.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE FINAL ACCEPTORS

LONDON, Oct. 21.
The following are Cambridgeshire final acceptors:—
Finalist 9-1
Hayran 8-8
Daytona 8-5
Pegamos 8-3
Commander Third 8-3
Marina Bobbleing 8-2
Esquemeling 8-2
Noble Turk 8-1
Tempest Second 8-0
Danbulger 7-12
Hypothesis 7-12
Highlander Towtonmoor 7-11
Inchkeith Criss 7-10
Aldine 7-8
Stoninger 7-4
Holyrood 7-1
Laurie Second 7-0
Papyrus 6-13
Gayventure Roughrider 6-10
Sally Andrews Princess Herodons 6-7
—Reuter's Special.



Volunteers of the Hindu Relief Committee disposing of the body of an unknown Hindu victim at Sonapur.



Construction of the Sabha-Mandap started again on Tuesday. Picture shows the Municipal coolies at work.

Violation Of Neutrality Pact

Spain Makes Significant Charges Against Italy And Germany

LONDON, October 21.
It is understood that a Note alleging infringement of the Spanish Non-Intervention Agreement has been handed to the Foreign Office by the Spanish Ambassador.

It is believed that a number of specific charges are mentioned, including the allegation that a large number of tanks and a hundred flame-throwers from Italy were landed at Cadiz on October 15, and that a German ship, believed to be a destroyer, landed aircraft guns at Algeiras on October 17.

British Appeal

The Foreign Office, in a telegram to the British Embassy at Madrid, states that in the face of the possibility of attack, or even wholesale massacre in Madrid and of further consequences which might ensue, the British Government urgently appeals, on humanitarian grounds, to both sides for an exchange of all hostages, especially the release of women.

The Government offers the services of the British Navy for transport and the British Embassy to arrange the details of any evacuation.—Reuter.

SPANISH REBELS ROUTED

MADRID, October 21.
Government claim two successful counter-attacks north-west of Madrid at Robledo and Dechavala and in southward direction at Tagus, where three strong columns have routed insurgents inflicting heavy losses.

President Azana's visit to Barcelona, it is stated, forms part of a project to visit all the fronts in turn.

A Lisbon cable states:—"An insurgent wireless states that Government have prepared two lines of defence, first on the outskirts of Madrid, where they have posted 1,000 machine-guns, and the second inside the city."

It adds:—"But we shall go through them."

It claims to have shot down six Government planes in Aragon.—Reuter.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU Need For Prolonged Rest And Treatment

In response to a telegraphic enquiry regarding the health of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Dr. Naidu wires from Hyderabad as follows:—"Thanks. Slightly better. Needs prolonged rest and treatment."

Erdington Bye-Election

LONDON, Oct. 21.
The bye-election at Erdington has resulted as follows:—
Conservative Squadron-Leader J. A. C. Wright 27,068 votes.
Labourite, C. J. Simmons 20,834 votes.
No change.—Reuter.

AIR MINISTRY'S NEW PLANS

Six Factories For Production Of Aero-Engines In Britain

LONDON, Oct. 21.
The Air Ministry has completed arrangements for the erection of six Government-owned factories for the production of additional aero-engines for the R. A. F.

The erection and management of the factories will be undertaken by the Austin Motor Company, the Bristol Aeroplane Company, Daimler Company, Rootes Securities, Rover Company and the Standard Motor Company.

The factories are now in course of erection.—Reuter.

Swadeshi Market

Changes Hands COMMITTEE SUSPEND ACTIVITIES

Sequel To Failure In Securing Co-operation Of New Proprietors

The Bombay Swadeshi Market, the popular Emporium of Swadeshi goods on Kalbadevi Road having changed hands, the Committee who have been functioning for the last five years have announced suspension of their activities, failing to secure the co-operation of the new proprietors of the market in regard to the future control of the institution.

The following statement has been issued by the Swadeshi Market Committee, Bombay:—"It is hereby announced that the Swadeshi Market Committee which was carrying on the work of administration and inspection of Swadeshi goods in the Swadeshi Market at Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, for the last five years and a half is stopping its above activities so far as the market is concerned and henceforth the Committee will not be responsible in any way about the administration of the said market."

The Swadeshi Market Committee was formed in the beginning of the year 1931 with the object of carrying on the Swadeshi propaganda and in the month of March of the same year it organised the Swadeshi Market as its main activity. Only Swadeshi was allowed to be sold in this market under the direct supervision of the Committee. The Committee's object was to give facility to the buying public for the purchase of all kinds of Indian articles at one place. During these years the Committee did its best to push forward Swadeshi by means of publicity of the Swadeshi goods and the market holding or assisting exhibitions and organising other sale schemes.

SWADESHI MUSEUM
The Committee also organised and conducted a museum of Swadeshi products for one whole year. It also assisted various exhibitions held in Bombay and other parts of the country and it is a source of satisfaction to the Swadeshi Market Committee that in most of the exhibitions held in Bombay and in the neighbouring places and in many cases even outside the province, more than one-third of the stalls used to be occupied by the merchants of the Swadeshi Market.

The Committee's main object was Swadeshi propaganda and its main activity was to run the Swadeshi Market, and in conformity with these objects the Committee has done its work so far. It is in the fitness of things to men-

tion that in the work of the Committee the former proprietors of the market Mr. Shanikumar N. Morarji and the late Mr. P. E. Dinshaw, had given their full co-operation during the time of their proprietorship, and the Committee is deeply indebted to them for their sympathy and co-operation.

CHANGE OF HANDS

But things changed last year. The negotiations for the sale of the Swadeshi Market started sometime in the middle of 1935 and in the beginning of this year the market changed hands. As soon as the new proprietors, the Chikal Market Co., took possession of this property the Swadeshi Market Committee approached them to secure their co-operation, hoping that it would be allowed to continue its activities in the same way as in the past. But unfortunately the response from the new landlords was very poor and after prolonged negotiations the Committee found that no satisfactory solution could be arrived at. After much deliberation and negotiation the Committee find that under the present circumstances it is impossible for the Committee to carry on its work and therefore it has very regretfully decided to suspend its activity so far as the Swadeshi Market is concerned.

The Committee at this stage puts on record its appreciation of all the merchants of the Swadeshi Market who co-operated with it during all these years and expresses a hope that undaunted by the coming tide they will continue to deal in Swadeshi only.

SIGNATORIES

The signatories to the above statement are:—

(1) Mrs. Lilavati K. Munshi; (2) Mangaldas B. Mehta; (3) Parshotamdas Jivandas; (4) Gordhandas G. Morarji; (5) Mathuradas C. Matani; (6) Jayasukhalal K. Mehta; (7) Shantilal H. Shah; (8) Ratilal Mulji Gandhi; (9) Dhiralal C. Modi; (10) Jammadas Bhanji; (11) Mohanlal R. Parekh; (12) Mathuradas G. Raja, and (13) Gunvant B. Brahma.

BOMBAY'S CIVIC LIFE RETURNS TO NORMAL

(Continued from page 1)

dents in the city.

A 12-year old Hindu boy was admitted into the J. J. Hospital in the morning, with injuries from a knife, which the boy stated, were inflicted by a Muslim lad, who escaped.

A Hindu butler, who went from Dadar to see a friend at Samuel Street, was stabbed by a Muslim in the morning. He was rescued by the Pydhonie Police and was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A Chinaman was going to the Chinese Club at Sankil Street early in the morning, when he was pelted at with stones by some Muslim hoodlums near the Northbrook Gardens. The injured Chinaman was removed to the Congress Free Hospital.

Six persons were arrested by the Lamington Road police for breach of "Curfew" order.

MARWARI SHOP LOOTED

Early in the morning, a grain shop belonging to a Marwari at Arab Lane was broken into and looted. Two Muslims were arrested by the Nagpada police in this connection. A little afterwards, a Marwari shop at Morland was broken into by some Muslims. The police who visited the scene found the boxes inside the shop smashed, and the contents of the boxes were strewn over the floor.

Since the commencement of the riots, the Fire Brigade had so far dealt with 71 cases of incendiary. Chief Officer Coombs, and other officers worked day and night to cope with the situation.

ROUND-UP OF 133 MEN

The most exciting incident throughout the day was the rounding-up of 133 persons at Limbi Chawls. The police spent

two hours in making a thorough search of the place. Some stolen property was recovered. All the arrested persons were sent to the Arthur Road Prison.

POSTAL VAN STONED

A postal van, carrying employees of the Postal Department and a mail-bag, was proceeding towards Pydhonie on Wednesday evening. At Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the van became the target of stones and soda water bottles were hurled at it. One occupant of the van was injured on the head.

But for these incidents, the whole city was quiet. By 10 p.m. all the shops were closed and the Curfew order was enforced as usual. The once busy thoroughfares were completely deserted. A person here and a person there appeared to be lurking in the shadows.

J. J. HOSPITAL SUPDT.'S DENIAL

Lieut. Colonel S. S. Vazifdar, I.M.S., Supdt., J. J. Hospital, has written to the Editor, "Hind Praja", stating that the report appearing in its issue of the 17th instant under the caption, "Ambulance Same Akhiapo" (Allegations against Ambulance) that a Gurkha complained to him that he (the Gurkha) was attacked in the Ambulance and that with the help of the police he had the Ambulance searched is a tissue of falsehoods. No Gurkha wounded has complained to him about his being assaulted nor has he ever asked the police to search any Ambulance.

TWO HOUSES AND SHOP GUTTED

POONA, Oct. 21.
Damage to the extent of about Rs. 45,000 has been caused by a great conflagration which occurred in Tambakhuali, a densely populated business locality in the heart of the City this morning.

The fire started, it is stated, in a cracker shop, ultimately destroying the shop along with a couple of adjoining houses.—United Press.

"Vizy" At Benares

BENARES, Oct. 21.
The Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram arrived Benares to-day by the Punjab Mail and was accorded a reception by cricket enthusiasts and other prominent citizens.—A.P.

THREE KILLED IN LAHORE RIOT

LAHORE, Oct. 21.
Two parties of Muslims and Sikhs in the village of Sechrainoghi, Lahore District, between whom enmity had existed for a long time fought to-day with spears and other deadly weapons resulting in two Muslims and one Sikh being killed and six others injured.—A. P.

One Killed In Cuddapah Riot

CUDDAPAH, Oct. 21.
Information has reached here to the effect that a serious rioting occurred in Mallikarjunapuram, Pullivendla Taluka, last evening. One man is reported to have been killed and five injured. The reserve police have been requisitioned. Further details are lacking.—United Press.

MIRACLE THROUGH CONCENTRATION

Khuda Baksh Tells How Inner Senses Can Be Controlled To Achieve Power

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 10 (By Air Mail).

A few days ago I had cabled to you that Sir Osborne Smith Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, would leave London to reach Bombay on October 12. However, a last minute change in his programme was necessitated owing to certain important conversations that he had to hold with officials of course, connected with the Government of India. The conversations were over on Wednesday afternoon and Sir Osborne left London on Thursday afternoon (October 8) to join s.s. "Strathnaver" at Marseilles. As though to give him fresh assurances of the confidence which he enjoys in City circles, a large number of bankers and businessmen had mustered at the Victoria Station to wish him Godspeed. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar stood out prominently in the crush and rush on the platform; Mr. Matthew and Mr. Eagen, two South Indian bankers, were also there.

I tried to draw Sir Osborne into an interview. And Sir Osborne, unlike his breezy self, was taciturn. But the one impression left on one's mind was that Sir Osborne is fighting the fight not of his personal interests, but of the integrity of Financial Swaraj as symbolised in the Reserve Bank.

I must add that Mr. Sarkar is equally taciturn, if you seek to draw him out on all that he is engaged on. That he is highly thought of in City circles is obvious, for, his engagement card is booked full from 9 in the morning to 11 in the night—till the date of his leaving two weeks hence. From Lord Catto and Lord Meston at one end to stranded Indian students and struggling Indian aspirants to a career Mr. Sarkar has quite range and variety of people to interview and to be interviewed by. I can give but little clue to the rich portfolio of new propositions which he must be taking back to India; but I will be safe in predicting that the contacts that he has made are such and the enterprises that he will be engaged in are so important that this first visit of Mr. Sarkar will be an annual recurrence.

KHUDA BAKSH

The Indian doctors had their own turn to gather together. Over 300 of them, with their English and other friends met their fellow countryman Khuda Baksh who since walking through a red hot fire over a year ago, has now turned a music hall artist. The Indian Medical Association gave an opportunity to the Indian doctors to know for themselves whether Khuda Baksh is a trickster or a man who has tremendous faith and will power. And in spite of a few sceptics, Khuda Baksh was "certified" by the Sunday afternoon medical gathering on the lines he was hailed by great English scientists as the world's greatest healer. On Sunday when Khuda Baksh told his countrymen that just as human beings have to develop their outward senses they should develop their inner ones in order to achieve what he has been able to achieve, some of the doctors were heard to remark "that is impossible." But Khuda Baksh further explained that meditation and concentration, nothing else, helped him to reach his present stage of walking through a fire or reading blind-fold. Of course he did not mind confessing that though he had done plenty of concentration he could not say that about meditation. "All that we need in this world is the development," emphasised Khuda Baksh. "of our inner senses and I assure you that nobody will fail to do what I can achieve." And he immediately demonstrated how he could read blind-fold.

MIRACLE THROUGH CONCENTRATION

On the invitation of Dr. Thakore, President of the Medical Association, Dr. Bhurucha and Dr. Ahmed volunteered themselves to blind-fold Khuda Baksh. An elaborate process it was. After covering the eyes with a self-raising flour paste, they satisfied themselves that, in order not to let Khuda Baksh have any ghost of a chance to see four layers of bandages should be put on his already covered eyes. When they had informed their medical fraternity that Khuda Baksh was then nothing but a blind man the trial began and such an interesting thing it was.

Khuda Baksh got a certificate that he could write in any language blind-fold what is written on a black board. The first stage

of the doctors' examination was over and we saw Khuda Baksh reading all sorts of things handed over to him. Some one wanted to be funny and he asked Khuda Baksh to read a date on a piece of paper. "But my dear fellow, there is nothing written on this paper. Your eyes seem to be over developed to see something on a blank paper," was the remark of Khuda Baksh to a gentleman who had handed to him a blank sheet. And there was another laughter as a member—evidently a woman handed a grocer's memo to Khuda Baksh to read. For, he read all the entries, beginning with 2 lbs of granulated sugar and ending with 10 lbs of best English jam. Yet laughter was in store for us as Sir Abdul Qadir handed him an envelope to read. "Well, the correspondent does not know how to address Sir Abdul," said Mr. Khuda Baksh as he read amidst general laughter "the Honourable Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Esquire." Thus Khuda Baksh passed another test at the hands of his Indian medical men.

"Can you read in another room and can you read in complete darkness?" was the question put to Khuda Baksh. "Yes I can, even if I am in hell." He declared that he was a music hall artist, who had signed a two-year contract, which brought him 100 guineas a week but precluded him from doing certain things. "I am to become a millionaire in quick time....I must keep back to do in the future many things. I am out in the world to become a millionaire."

Khuda Baksh informed his friends that in response to the invitation of eminent doctors and scientists from America he was proceeding next year to New York and after which he would return to London to start an organisation which would help others to master the inner senses. Before saying goodbye to Khuda Baksh two doctors carried away with them the self-raising flour paste to give it a thorough examination. Later on they informed me that they were satisfied that the paste was not chemically treated to enable Khuda Baksh to see through it. I asked: "Are you sure he is not a trickster?" "We are sure he is not," was the reply. One of them added: "Faith, my dear chap, faith, as Gandhiji would say and we can do anything."

ATIYA BEGUM IN LONDON

They say the loss of the one is the gain of the other. How far that is true in the case of Atiya Begum Sahiba I cannot say. The fact remains that the Begum Sahiba has quit the sunny Bombay with her Walkeshwar bungalow in preference to London, the world's worst place in winter, with its inevitable fog and non-stop frigid temperature. The Begum Sahiba arrived in town earlier in the week and is at present busy with the preliminaries—a self-contained flat, where she could resume her activities as the founder of Three Arts Circle. The Begum Sahiba is on the look out for men of letters, film stars, actors, painters, dancers and singers. The London Three Arts Circle is going to beat the record of the former Walkeshwar rendezvous and to that extent I can safely say it is London's distinct gain.

Of course, Mr. Fajee Rehman would also be in London. Incidentally, F.R. and Atiya Begum Sahiba have received encouraging support from America where they had been not a long time ago. The Three Arts Circle will be active up to January when the Begum Sahiba is to proceed to the Continent.

Side by side, there will be another minor activity. Not satisfied with the formation at the hands of Mr. N. C. Kelkar when he last visited this country of the Maharashtra Mandal, a band of Bombay boys are forming what is to be known as "Marathi Speaking Union." I do not know how many Marathi speaking compatriots of ours have missed the absence of such an organisation though I know those who are members of the Gujarati Speaking Union, the Bengali Literary Society, the Tamil Speaking Union, are wondering whether these sectional organisations are still in existence.

PRIMATE'S TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

At a meeting on missions and the mass movement towards Christianity held at the Central Hall Westminster the other day, the Archbishop of Canterbury declared that the Mission was not going to take part in any action among political parties in India

Silence Zones

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Nearly two months ago, Mr. Hales, the original of Arnold Bennett's "The Card," indulged in some homilies when he said at a monthly dinner of the W.I.A.A. "that the problem of noise is a serious menace to the peacefulness of a town, especially to one like Bombay, in whose streets pandemonium prevails throughout day and night." He further made an amazing statement that the noise of a town, the greater its motor accidents and vice versa, and suggested that as a first step for furthering safety on roads, the use of motor horns should be prohibited and penalised side by side with taking action against those pedestrians who obstruct traffic by violating the code of the road.

Within one or two weeks after the above speech by Mr. Hales, the proposals of the Government Traffic Committee were published in the Press, the most revolutionary of which, and one calculated to have far-reaching effects in bringing traffic conditions in Bombay on a par with those prevailing in the most advanced countries, was that relating to the prohibition of honking throughout the 24 hours in the Fort and Colaba areas.

It cannot be expected of the Government Traffic Committee to come to such a decision without considering the pros and cons of the subject and without taking into consideration the prevalent conditions of traffic in Bombay. It would be foolish to imagine that such a responsible body as that, represented as it is, by some of the outstanding citizens from different walks of life, would come to a hasty decision, however idealistic they may be said to be in their visualising a state of traffic conditions in the City marked by its efficiency, smoothness and safety. It is, therefore, all the more to be regretted that attempts are being made in interested quarters to belittle and nullify the deliberate and mature judgment of so seasoned a body as the Government Traffic Committee.

A veritable crusade has been started against this harmless proposal

for the souls of the Indian people. He expressed the hope that politicians in India would set themselves from the first to use the powers of the new constitution towards the social upbuilding of the real Indian—the masses living in village communities.

The movement they were considering, he said, was prior to and independent of a recent political movement which was endeavouring to find some place in the spiritual life in India for the depressed classes outside Hinduism. "We will never consent to exploit any political movement in the interests of Christianity," The Prime Minister also asked: "What could be worse than a competition among Christian sects for the souls of those people?"

Referring to the efforts of that "very remarkable man," Mr. Gandhi, the Prime Minister said it was difficult to distinguish between an astute politician and a reformer, but he was satisfied that there was utter sincerity in Gandhi's desire to raise the villager.

A film will be shown in London next week which has for its background a story of Indian village life. It is the sixth film of the Missionary Film Committee. "Kamalan," the lotus flower, symbolises the Indian womanhood. The Rev. W. Le Cato Edwards, a missionary, has been responsible for the photography, and the scenes emphasise the influence of the mission school. The players are all Indians, and underwent considerable training before shooting.

A MYSTERY.

Arthur P. Dashwood, of Conservative Club, St. James's Street, London, S.W. has addressed a letter to the "Times" in the course of which he appeals for information as to when, and by whom, was the order given that the Union Jack was never to be lowered on the Lucknow Residency. Mr. Dashwood, according to his letter, is a keeper of the Lucknow Album and Records of the Siege and one of the nine survivors of the original garrison, with all of whom he is in personal touch. He adds that it is the only place in the world where this (the Union Jack never to be lowered on the Residency) is done and he is credibly informed, even at the passing of the King it is not lowered. Mr. Dashwood made enquiries at the War Office India Office, and Lucknow, this year. They have all failed to elucidate the mystery.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Silence Zones

posol which, instead of being considered on its merits, is being condemned and thrown out as revolutionary and impracticable. After all, what does the proposal aim at? It seeks to ban the use of horn by motorists since it puts a premium on human life, be it that of the motorist or that of the pedestrian.

To condemn a measure on account of its novelty, is not always sound judgment. True wisdom consists in not rejecting a measure on account of its newness but in approaching it with caution and examining it in the light of past experience. What is new today becomes old to-morrow and what is old now had been new at one time or another. In like manner what is new may not always be bad and what is bad may not always be new. Therefore to condemn a proposal on the ground of its novelty is no more than a confession of failure on the part of the critics.

Another pet reason of the opponents of the proposal is its supposed impracticability. But how can one know whether a measure is practicable or not without giving it a trial? Has not the night silence zone been declared a success? Does the example of other countries point out that the proposal is wild and visionary? The answer is emphatically in the negative and leads only to one conclusion that the critics have not reckoned with history.

Some of the opponents of the proposal feel that it is a reactionary suggestion and that instead of resulting in a reduction it will lead to a harvest of accidents. They say that sound, especially of the honking variety gives a peculiar alertness to the pedestrian and that, if the use of the horn is legislatively tabooed it will result in "silent deaths and accidents."

To such doubting Thomases the answer is that, if after sufficient publicity the proposal is given effect to it will give an extra dose of alertness to road-users and will result in their cultivating wise and rapid judgment. When a motorist knows that he will have to figure in a police court if he contravenes the law against honking, he will exercise the utmost caution and will drive at a moderate speed. Educationally and morally it will teach him patience and will rid him of all rashness. So that when he knows that the proposal has become law, he will rapidly adjust himself to the new situation and though at the beginning he may feel it a nuisance, gradually he may come to recognise it as a great blessing especially when he finds that the pedestrian has also not lagged behind in rising up to the new situation. The proposal will, therefore, ultimately result in a reduction of street accidents and to criticise it is only a confession of short-sightedness and incompetence.

It is hoped that the Government Traffic Committee when it meets next, will see its way to confirming its previous decision and enforcing it at an immediate date. Vaccillation reflects as much on the Committee as on its proposal and promptness is what is wanted. It will be a pity, if the proposal is dropped because of the criticism of a section of the public which is represented by a handful of newspaper letter-writers, who are always vocal, be it the silence zone or the latest scandal in social circles.

"Silence is golden and noise is at best only silver" and he who violates the quietude of Nature performs a sacrilegious outrage against "everlasting eternity." That noise which was detested by that great seer of Chelsea is much more disgusting to-day than ever it was and

"East and West are all like And no more do a Kipling divide,—Yours, etc., "K.G.S."

Wanted An Enquiry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—It is a matter of great pleasure that this time Bombay has been able to come out of the fiery ordeal of a communal riot within less than a week but even during the short time that it raged it has left behind a long trail of murders, stabbing, loot and arson. We are sincerely glad that we are now out of it. But have we been able to secure permanent peace and harmony amongst the two sister communities and will there be no repetition of the events that we have gone through during the last six days?

Our experience is sad, very sad indeed. After every communal riot we were told that there would be no more repetitions of

communal riots and that communalism was banished for ever. But every couple of years the demon of communalism has again reared its head and taken its heavy toll of murders, arson and loot.

Who is to blame for this sad state of affairs? It is the communal leaders who fan the religious passions of their co-religionists and exhort them to fury over trivial affairs. As long as these communal leaders carry on their activities the demon of communal riots is sure to rise again and again and blacken the bright face of Bombay with the blood of the innocents.

These communal leaders, however high placed and powerful they may be, must be exposed once for all and driven out of the public life of Bombay. It is therefore necessary to unearth all their secret activities, all their acts and omissions which contribute to the inflammation of communal passions. Once these acts are exposed they will stand before the public in their naked form as the disrupters of the harmony existing between the two communities.

It is obligatory, therefore, that a public enquiry should be instituted into the causes of the last riots. Government should immediately institute such a public inquiry before a committee consisting of independent and impartial persons in whom the public can place its confidence. The demand for an enquiry will not be palatable to the high-placed communal leaders and they would certainly try their best to prevent such an enquiry on one excuse or the other. No honest citizen, no non-communal person has anything to fear from such an enquiry. Everybody should, therefore, combine and make this demand on the Government and compel it to institute such an inquiry. For let us realise that without a clear sweep of the communal leaders from our public life, which can take place only after all their activities are exposed before the public eye there cannot be an end to the repetition of the sad events of the last few days.—Yours, etc., ABDUR REHMAN MITHA.

"Communal Riots Denounced"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—In your issue dated 21-10-36, a statement regarding the communal riots in the city, was published in the name of the "Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference Executive Committee." I beg to draw attention of the public to the fact, that the statement was issued by Mr. P. B. Rangankar, one of the Secretaries of the Committee, in his personal capacity.—Yours, etc., J. GODIWALA, Secretary, B.P.S.C.C.

Sentences Of Whipping

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—I request the publication of the following letter with a view to remove certain misconceptions with regard to the enforcement of the Whipping Act in the riot cases and I do so in the public interest.

However much, I may detest the crimes which have been perpetrated during the last few days and though some of the persons involved may be disreputable characters, it impels me as a member of the legal profession to bring before the public as well as before the Powers some of the illegalities that are practised by our Courts in the sacred name of Law and Order.

To begin with the fact that crimes detected and proved must not only be punished but also severely punished that of itself does not mean that illegal punishment can be meted out.

There is an order of the Police Commissioner banning the carrying of lethal weapons. The offence is made punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month or a fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or both.

The learned Magistrate trying the riot cases under this order has lost sight of three things, viz. (1) the applicability of the Whipping Act IV of 1909; (2) Section 391-396 of the Code of Cr. Procedure and (3) the Amendment contemplated in the Act of 1933 extending section 4 of the Act to offences covered as defined in sections 146 and 148 of the Indian Penal Code.

The intention of the Legislature is very clear and apart from other legal issues involved, had they desired so, the Legislature would have specifically stated and extended section 4 to all classes of offences covered by and committed during the city riots including local order of the Commission-

er of Police and the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

In extending it to offences covered by sections 146 and 148 of the I. P. Code, it has made itself amply clear that the distinct offences of rioting in their aggravated form should be brought home to the criminal by corporeal punishment and none others and at no other time.

The Court has expressed itself that the riots have been quelled and the editorials of many papers have boosted up this form of punishment but both are unmindful of the safeguards which the Law has provided. To be medical, it is only one of them but further statutory provisions have been enacted.

Section 391, Cr. P. Code, requires that (a) whipping shall be delayed on satisfactory bail furnished to the Court, (b) that it is mandatory that such form of punishment shall be delayed till after the expiry of 15 days or after the confirmation of a sentence by a Court of Appeal.

These salutary provisions I find are contravened.

As regards offences of carrying lethal weapons sometimes of a very negligible nature are being punished with whipping alone or whipping and imprisonment which in themselves are wholly improper.

Under these circumstances, I feel that the exigencies of the occasion cannot be the justification for the contravention of Law and the maintenance of peace.—Yours, etc., M. T. KADERBHAY.

Bombay, October 21, 1936.

"The Tragedy Happens"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—It is to say the least distressingly unfair on the part of Mr. Tairsee, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas and some Hindu brethren to blame the "Bombay Chronicle" for its frank opinion on the Sabha Mandap muddle. I have been a constant reader of the "Bombay Chronicle" for the last 14 years and I can say without any fear of contradiction that the policy of the "Bombay Chronicle" has always been straightforward and over-board. And in commenting on the Sabha-Mandap question when the paper has used the phrase "pound of flesh" it has only commented on an incidental phase in the tragical bungling of the whole question, in a forceful language and nothing more. I would repeat that the "pound of flesh" mentality was more or less on both sides.

I am thoroughly conversant with all the phases of the Sabha-Mandap question as I was a member of the Muslim Committee of 1928 when this question first came up. May I ask my friends, who are in the know, as to who took an aggressive attitude and refused compromise? I am sure Mr. Husainbhai Laljee can throw a flood of light on this aspect of the affair. I wish our Hindu brethren had instead of abruptly evading the discussion of the report of the Compromise Committee had retackled the whole question with redoubled vigour in a spirit of give and take. Will they do it now?—Yours, etc., M. A. KHAN.

Colaba, Oct. 21.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle" Sir,—After writing yesterday's letter I did not think that it would be necessary for me to send another letter to you. But your answer in the foot-note to my letter has provoked a retort from me and I need not apologise for hastening to send it on to you. You have been kind enough to accuse me of indulging in the grossest misrepresentation when I suggested that the "Chronicle" has supported "the attitude adopted by the Muslim members of the Corporation or those Muslim leaders who have participated in the negotiations regarding the Byculla Mosque dispute. It has disapproved of that attitude as it has disapproved of the attitude adopted by the Hindus in the early stages of the negotiations

and the controversy while commending Mr. Mathuradas Visonji's proposal made at the Secretariat Conference regarding regulating the playing of music at the temple as reasonable."

In the letter that I wrote to you I have tried to give the facts which are absolutely true to my knowledge and which I venture to say are unchallengeable. Your grievance is that I have criticised you for saying that the Hindus wanted their pound of flesh. In your answer referred to above you have again stated that it ("The Chronicle") has disapproved of that attitude as it has disapproved of the attitude adopted by the Hindus in the early stages of the negotiations and the controversy while commending etc. May I know which attitude of the Hindus you are referring to which they adopted in the previous stages? In my letter I have dealt with the attitude of the Hindu members of the Municipality during the last eight years. Which particular period are you referring to when you say that you have disapproved of the attitude of the Hindus? So far as the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation are concerned I have no hesitation in challenging you after reference to the minutes of the meetings of the Corporation during the last eight years, to point out at what particular period the attitude of the Hindu members of the Corporation has been anything but reasonable and conciliatory?—Yours, etc., JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, Bombay, Oct. 21.

RECRUITMENT FROM BAR FOR BENCH

Small Causes Court Acting Judge Honoured

(From Our Correspondent) Mr. Champaklal G. Modi who was appointed as an Acting Judge four and a half months ago in place of Mr. M. S. Noronha and who took his seat for the last time on Saturday was given a farewell address by Mr. A. S. Davar, President of the Bombay Advocates' Association.

Mr. Davar congratulated the Acting Judge for the highly creditable way in which he discharged his duties on the Bench. "The Members of the Bar," remarked Mr. Davar, "alone came in very close contact with the litigant public and it could be confidently stated that the satisfaction which was felt by them was also shared by the litigant public." "The happy choice made by the Chief Judge was fully justified."

RECRUITMENT FROM BAR

"I had practised in this court for the last 39 years" Mr. Davar further observed "and I had appeared before 30 Judges of this Court, 13 of whom were recruited from the Bar. It has been my invariable experience, that those recruited from the Bar were highly successful and maintained the high tradition of their office, dignity of the court and the confidence of the litigant public and you have also fully succeeded, in keeping those high traditions."

Mr. Davar next referred to the quick grasp and despatch and ability to reach the vitals of the case shown by the acting Judge on the Bench. Mr. Davar particularly referred to the courtesy and kindness shown by him to the junior members of the Bar and expressed a hope that if any vacancy occurred in future, Government would again appoint him on the Bench.

MR. MODY'S THANKS

The Acting Judge, thanked the members of the Bar for their kind appreciation of his work and observed that he was glad to learn that his work was appreciated by the litigant public. He acknowledged the co-operation given by the members of the Bar. He promised the members of the Bar that if by their good wishes he was again appointed as a judge, he would not forget their kind appreciation of his services and would always try his utmost to continue to deserve the same.

and the controversy while commending Mr. Mathuradas Visonji's proposal made at the Secretariat Conference regarding regulating the playing of music at the temple as reasonable."

In the letter that I wrote to you I have tried to give the facts which are absolutely true to my knowledge and which I venture to say are unchallengeable. Your grievance is that I have criticised you for saying that the Hindus wanted their pound of flesh. In your answer referred to above you have again stated that it ("The Chronicle") has disapproved of that attitude as it has disapproved of the attitude adopted by the Hindus in the early stages of the negotiations and the controversy while commending etc. May I know which attitude of the Hindus you are referring to which they adopted in the previous stages? In my letter I have dealt with the attitude of the Hindu members of the Municipality during the last eight years. Which particular period are you referring to when you say that you have disapproved of the attitude of the Hindus? So far as the proceedings of the Municipal Corporation are concerned I have no hesitation in challenging you after reference to the minutes of the meetings of the Corporation during the last eight years, to point out at what particular period the attitude of the Hindu members of the Corporation has been anything but reasonable and conciliatory?—Yours, etc., JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, Bombay, Oct. 21.

TULA.
A drop of Tula
is a halo of
charm

A. V. R. A. Advayappa Chetty
Near Crawford
Market,
Bombay.

PERPETUATE HER MEMORY IN FITTING MANNER

APPEAL FOR KAMALA MEMORIAL HOSPITAL FUND

Shrimati Khurshed Naoroji writes:—

It is proposed to build a Memorial Hospital in order to keep fresh the memory of Kamala Nehru, that rare spirit who, by her courage under the most adverse circumstances and by her unfailing devotion to the cause of her country even to the day of her death, has set a very high standard of personal conduct for the people of this country to follow.

In pursuance of the above object it is proposed to collect funds and as a preliminary to build a hospital for women and children in Allahabad in continuation of the medical relief work which was started there by Kamala Nehru herself some seven years ago. Later on, if and when funds permit, it is hoped to be able to build such units in various parts of the country and to create an endowment fund, adequate to the proper and continuous conduct of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital.

A society (which will be duly registered under the Charitable Societies Act) has been formed by the following persons:

1. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. 2. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju. 3. Dr. B. C. Roy. 4. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta. 5. Dr. Syed Mahmud. 6. Mr. J. A. D. Naoroji. 7. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. 8. Seth Jammalal Bajaj. (Treasurer). 9. Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit and 10. Shrimati Khurshed Naoroji, General Secretaries who shall be the first Board of Trustees with powers to co-opt others to become members of the Board.

MAHATMA'S APPEAL. At a meeting of the above Board held on the 18th August, it was decided to issue a general appeal to the public in continuation of the appeal already issued by Mahatma Gandhi which is reproduced here:

"Those who knew Kamala Nehru

intimately feel that her memory deserves to be perpetuated in a fitting manner. They are fortified in the belief by the spontaneous and wonderful manifestation of grief expressed over her death throughout the length and breadth of India. This was due as much to her own intrinsic worth as to the fact of her being the wife of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Who is unaware of her wonderful spirit of sacrifice and untiring efforts in the face of insurmountable difficulties? Her strength was derived from her great spirituality. She was as great a social reformer as she was a patriot. All may not know that she was deeply interested in the work of the Congress Hospital opened in Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad. She was a great humanitarian. She knew no distinction between caste and caste. Her heart was as much for the poor as for the rich. Her parting message to friends when she left India in search of a cure for the disease that was to take her away from our midst was that the Congress Hospital should be maintained. Had she had sufficient financial support she would have made of it an institution worthy of Allahabad. We therefore are of opinion that her memory cannot be better honoured than by maintaining a permanent hospital after her name. It should be dedicated to the use of all women and children, and should have a general outdoor dispensary attached to it. The Congress Hospital which was established as an emergency measure and which has been largely only a dispensary, may be merged in the proposed hospital. The trustees of Swaraj Bhawan have generously agreed to give the Memorial Committee from its vacant grounds a plot of land for the proposed hospital. It is not proposed to use the Swaraj Bhawan buildings for the purpose. The Trustees' gift will be supplemented by adjacent plots with buildings which belong to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and which he has decided to donate to the Memorial Committee.

We are advised that for a hospital containing 30 beds with equipment nothing less than two lakhs of rupees would be required. We add to that one lac as working expenses to last for sometime. It is expected that by the time the money is expended the hospital will have proved its worth and might be expected like other sister institutions to find liberal support from the public. The following friends have consented to act as trustees:—

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Dr. B. C. Roy, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Shrimati Khurshed Naoroji, Managing Trustee, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Secretary, Shri J. A. D. Naoroji, Treasurer, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

They should have the power to add to their number and to have themselves registered under the Charitable Societies Act. We venture to appeal to the public for a generous support if the proposal commends itself to them."

CONVENERS IN PROVINCES.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to act as conveners in their provinces for the formation of local committees for the collection of funds which will duly be received and acknowledged by the Treasurer of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital:

Bombay—Gandhi Seva Sena. Madras—Sgt. C. Rajagopalachari. Lahore—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava. Jullander—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. Gujarat and Kathiawar—Sgt. Valabhji Patel. Sind—Sgt. Jai Ramdas Doulatram. Bengal—Mrs. Sen Gupta and Dr. B. C. Roy. Bangalore—Lady Raman. Central India—Seth Jammalal Bajaj.

C. P.—Smt. Anusabai Kale. Berar—Smt. Durgabai Joshi. Bihar—Babu Rajendra Prasad. Andhra—Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya.

Gwalior—Rani Rajwade. Indore—Mrs. Kibey. U. P.—Mrs. Uma Nehru. Delhi—Mrs. Brijlal Nehru.

The present appeal to the public is for a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for the establishment and endowment of the first unit at Allahabad, as early as possible.

Anyone wanting further information may kindly apply to the Provincial Convener or the General Secretaries, the Kamala Nehru Memorial Fund, 78, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, or Anand Bhawan Allahabad.

List Of Donors

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It is understood that the Congress Kisan Enquiry Committee resumes a tour in the first week of November and proceeds to Santhal Parganas first.

INDIAN NEWS FOR ABROAD

Foreign Department Appeals To Organisations To Send In Reports

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20. The Secretary, Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C., has issued the following communique:—"National and international organisations abroad are anxious to obtain more and detailed information about our movements. Political organisations, national movements, women's organisations, youth organisations and the like would appreciate it if they could receive addresses and reports of numerous conferences that are seasonally held in our country. The Foreign Department would be glad to arrange to send these to the relevant organisations overseas. Organisers of political, social, women's, students and other conferences are therefore requested to send us their reports and addresses so that we might be able to supply these to our foreign contacts.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7)

faith after having given an undertaking to be loyal to the Congress.

Later on, interested people tried to create suspicions in the Congress itself with regard to the Pathans' movement. Mahatmaji also had his doubts and he called the Khan Sahab to have a talk with him on the matter. Mahatmaji wanted an explicit undertaking from him to abide by the creed of non-violence as laid down by the Congress. He replied that the Pathans believed in practical work, they joined the Congress and would live up to its ideal. Interested parties were merely carrying on misleading propaganda.

Concluding, the speaker made passing references to the period following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and his belated release from jail. He emphasised that their fundamental object was not to foster anti-Government propaganda but to educate their people and work for their social uplift and Hindu-Muslim unity. He thanked the students for their address and then proceeded to the new buildings of the Jamia at Okla in the company of Dr. Khan Sahab, Dr. Zakir Hussain and others.—United Press.

Turning Point In "Red Shirt" Movement "FRONTIER GANDHI'S" ARREST AND AFTER

Left Leaderless, Pathans Took Congress Pledge

The turning point in the Red Shirt movement, originally a social service organisation, was revealed by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in an address to students at Delhi on Tuesday.

Suspecting the activities of the organisation, Government arrested the "Frontier Gandhi". Left leaderless, the "Red Shirts" had to embrace the Congress and swear by its ideals.

Later on, Government, the Khan Sahib stated, attempted a bargain. They promised full freedom for social service, the original object of the movement, if only they would sever connection with the Congress.

NEW DELHI, October 20. How a purely social movement for the uplift of the Frontier people took the form of a political campaign was explained by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in the course of a forceful speech before a crowded gathering in the Jamia Milli (National University) last evening, while replying to an address of welcome presented on behalf of the Students' Union. ...

He dwelt at length on the growth of the political movement in the Frontier and the attitude of Government towards it.

The Union, in the course of their address, eulogized Khan Sahib's services in the cause of the country and requested him to enlist himself as an honorary member of the Union like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal, Madam Halide Khanum Edibe and other distinguished leaders.

Khan Sahib heartily responded to the request of the students and declared amidst applause that he would be their member henceforward.

RED SHIRT MOVEMENT.

Replying to the address, the Khan Sahib traced the origin of the Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 in the Frontier and the part that the Pathans played in it.

(Continued in column 5)

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SO I THOUGHT I WOULD SEE YOU, DOCTOR. GROWING CHILDREN SO OFTEN USE UP ENERGY QUICKER THAN THEY CAN REPLACE IT AND SUFFER FROM ENERVATION. I ALWAYS RECOMMEND HORLICK'S.

AND SO EVERY NIGHT. GOOD-BYE, MOTHER—I'M GOING TO PLAY CRICKET WITH RAMDAS.

Children often overtax their ENERGY RESERVES

If a child is listless and tired it's so often because he's overtaxing his energy reserves—suffering from ENERVATION. You see, in addition to growing, children use up more energy for their size than grown-ups, just in playing and running about—no wonder the strain is sometimes too much for them.

Horlick's given regularly at mid-morning or at bed-time provides children with just those vital nourishing elements they need for growth and extra energy. They like its taste, and it gives them a new sturdiness and vigour.

HORLICK'S GUARDS AGAINST ENERVATION

MADE in a moment, hot or cold, Horlick's is extra delicious when prepared with the Horlick's Mixer. Obtainable at stores or from P. O. Box 2229, Calcutta, for As. 14 in stamps.

THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Radio Jottings

Loud-Speaker Nuisance ... Over 2 Million American Farmers Have Radios! ... Street Singers' Luck ... Freedom "On The Air"

As radio popularity grows in Bombay and other big cities of India complaints are being heard that many radio-owners use their sets in a manner which is most disturbing to their owners. It will be many years, however, before the situation here becomes as bad as that described by a New York resident in American papers.

Several letters signed "Nervous Wreck" have been received from various parts of U.S.A. by "The New York Times" protesting against blatant radios, more rampant than ever since the heat wave has forced all windows open in quest of breezes.

"Please beseech all radio fans to tone down their loud-speakers during this torrid spell, day and night, and for that matter, all during the Summer," pleaded a New Yorker. "It is torture to hear the braying—that is all one can call it—when compelled to listen against one's will. As I'm typing there are about a dozen blasting away, each belching a different programme—nothing intelligible to suffering listeners."

"Meanwhile in a house nearby one can also hear a distracted mother trying to soothe an ailing child, and across the street is a funeral service. Just why some people seem to think they cannot enjoy a programme without having the loud-speaker turned on full blast is one of life's unsolved mysteries."

SOME NUMBER!

An idea of the total number of radio-sets in use in U.S.A. can be obtained from the fact that of the 6,800,000 farms in the United States of America, 2,500,000 are radio equipped according to the Rural Electrification Administration. The other 4,300,000 must rely upon the neighbour's set or the receiver at the country store.

LONDON'S STREETS SEARCHED FOR RADIO ARTISTS

The ten artists who will take part in a novel programme entitled "Street Symphony" will be selected from the ranks of those who earn their living by amusing theatre queues and passers-by in the streets of London. There is an eager desire on the part of London street musicians to obtain the honour of broadcasting to overseas listeners. So much so, that after the last programme of this type the producers were "literally deluged with applications for auditions for the next broadcast," to quote their own words. Overseas listeners also write in their hundreds expressing enjoyment of these programmes, with a special mention of the barrel-organ, which, strangely enough, is not frequently seen in the streets of Dominion and Colonial towns.

S. E. Reynolds, who, with Pascoe Thorton, produces these programmes, is said to be a keen student of the art of street entertainment, and always on the look-out for talent in London's streets. When he discovers a promising entertainer he makes a mental note of his haunt, and when the time arrives for booking artists for a programme he makes a tour of the streets in

search of the people he requires. Transmission 3, Saturday, November 7, 3-30 p.m. G.M.T.

WHAT THE LISTENER WANTS

The conference of 500 women radio listeners which was held by the B.B.C. last April was so fruitful in practical suggestions that it has been decided to hold other conferences in various areas. For example, a conference on Youth is projected in Scotland, a Children's conference in the North Region, and a conference on Talks in the Midland areas. Mr. R. J. Silvey has been appointed to the staff of the Public Relations Division of the BBC to handle listener research. The projected conferences and this new appointment are part of the BBC's plans for getting into closer touch with its listeners and informing itself more fully about their habits and tastes. In these activities special attention will be devoted to the interests of women.

MORE WIRELESS LICENCES IN BRITAIN

The increase in the number of wireless licences issued in Great Britain and Northern Ireland continues to make steady progress. At the end of August, 1936, the number of licences in force was 7,744,472. Since the British Broadcasting Corporation took over from the British Broadcasting Company on January 1, 1927, the increase has been 5,566,213.

RADIO FREEDOM

Colonel Frank Knox, a prominent American politician, recently dedicated the expanded facilities of Station WROK, Rockford, (U. S. A.) with a plea for continued freedom of speech, press and radio and a warning against using radio "to spread wrong ideas and encourage wrong policies."

"Freedom of the radio and the press must be preserved," he said. "They must not be prostituted to the uses of indecency or treason or false propaganda or class hatred or government coercion. Except for these limitations they must be free."

UNEXPECTED RANGE OF TELEVISION

It had been previously estimated that television signals from the BBC station at the Alexandra Palace would provide satisfactory reception to owners of television receivers within a radius of approximately twenty-five miles from the transmitting aerials. During the recent tests, however, it was found that signals were received in places as far distant as Birmingham, Nottingham, Bourne, and Felixstowe. While it is as yet too early to say definitely whether such reception is only of a "freak" nature, or whether it may become a regular practice, it is now felt that the original estimate of twenty-five miles was on the conservative side.

A RADIO THEATRE ORGAN

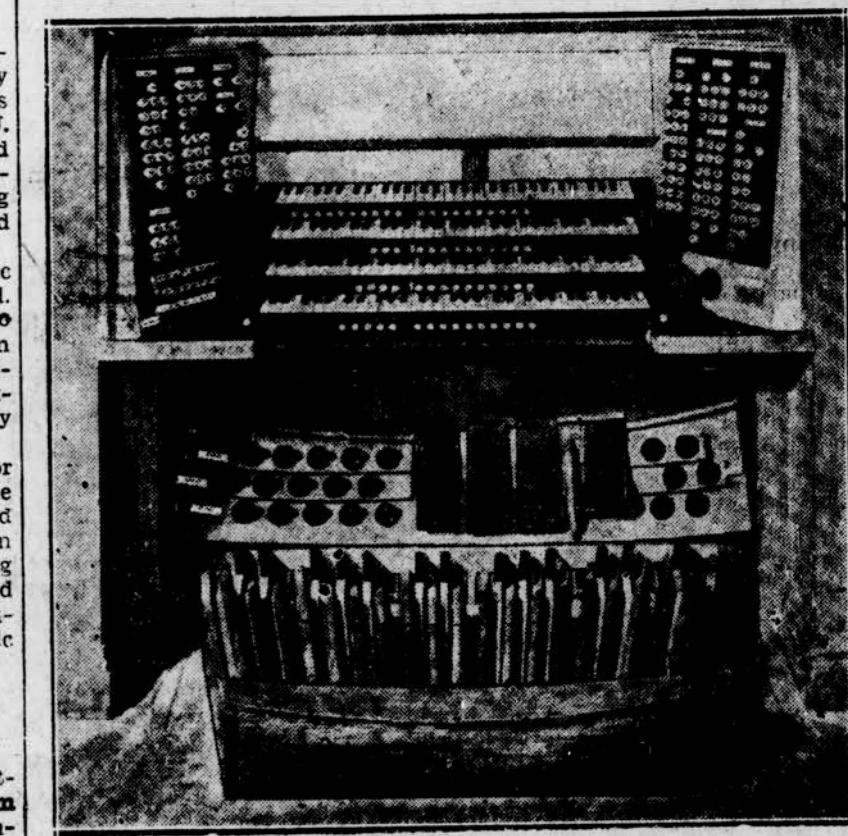
It Can Produce All Make-Believe Effects

Nearly three thousand pipes ranged in three chambers (the accompanying, the solo, and the percussion); a grand pianoforte; a mobile four-manual console; any kind of sound effect, from the smash of falling crockery to the "clap" of horse's hoofs; an "electrone" ...

These are the principal features of the new theatre organ that has been installed in St. George's Hall, the home of the Variety Department of the BBC, and the first broadcast of which listeners to Daventry will hear on October 20 (Transmission 4).

Were the listener sitting in the auditorium of St. George's Hall, he would see little evidence of the existence of the instrument: he would see the console on the stage; the grand pianoforte; he would see that, on either side of the hall, at gallery height, are what look like partition walls which, as he watches, resolve themselves into a series of thick vertical slats, eight or nine inches in width, that operate as the organist desires crescendo or diminuendo—in other words, the swell shutters. But he would see none of the tall, stately pipes that are orthodox evidence of an organ's existence.

Behind the shutters, however, are three chambers in which are all the pipes necessary to satisfy the conventionally-minded. To drive air through these pipes, the services of two 7-1/2 h.p. motors are required. It is, of course, essential that the pressure of the air passing through the pipes should



The console of the B. B. C. Theatre Organ.

be regulated with minute accuracy and thereafter kept constant, and also that the air in the organ chambers should be brought to and kept at a constant temperature.

MAKE-BELIEVE. All the orthodox effects of the organ—crockery smash, xylophone, glockenspiel, cow-bells, steamer siren, side-drum, bass-drum, bells, marimba-harp—are to be found in the percussion chamber. To dispel illusion, it may be added that no crockery is used in the "smash." When the effect is required, the organist presses a button, thereby releasing air from a normally-inflated bellows. A taut chain on which a number of metal plates are suspended is thus slackened, allowing the plates to collapse together.

The relays, contacts, and cable-form wiring necessary for the electrical operation of the organ are installed in wall boxes on the ground floor of the hall. Here, too, is the grand pianoforte that is a part of the organ. Apart from a deeper case, in which is accommodated the motor and the equipment that operate the hammers, there is little to distinguish it from its more orthodox brethren. If the organist wants to become a pianist, he can, without leaving the console. Yet there is nothing to prevent the pianoforte fulfilling the function of the ordinary "grand."

On the console are 260 stops, distributed over its four manuals and pedals. Each manual has twelve thumb pistons, each of which will give a pre-determined, and instantly adjustable, combination of the stops associated with it. Set in small pull-out trays on

London Calling!

School Broadcasts ... Symphony Concerts 'Titanic' Survivor To Speak ... Guy Fawkes Anniversary

At the beginning of the autumn term in 1935 about 2,500 schools participated in the BBC broadcasts for schools. This year about 5,000 schools were on the register at the beginning of the autumn term, and hundreds of new schools are being added every week. Schools of every type and size are included, from the smallest elementary country schools to the largest secondary educational establishments. Of the elementary schools last year, 40 per cent were in rural and 60 per cent in urban areas. The figures for Scotland are not included, as Scotland has its own system of educational broadcasting under the auspices of the BBC.

These figures are a demonstration of the substantial progress made in the once controversial realm of school broadcasting. At the outset there was a certain natural conservatism against the educational possibilities of broadcasting, and there was a fear that it might lead to unemployment among teachers. That fear was completely unfounded. There has been no instance of a teacher losing employment because of school broadcasting. Everywhere

held on Wednesday evenings in the Queen's Hall, beginning on October 21 and ending on April 7. As on former occasions, Dr. Adrian Boult will be the principal conductor. He will be responsible for eight concerts. Of the other British conductors, Sir Henry Wood will conduct two concerts, Sir Thomas Beecham, Sir Hamilton Harty, and Mr. Leslie Heward one each. In the case of Mr. Heward, this will be his first appearance at a BBC Symphony Concerts since the formation of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. The visiting foreign conductors will be William Mengelburg and Ernest Ansermet. The new leader of the orchestra is Paul Beard, who is the successor to Arthur Catterall. In addition to the more usual symphonies and concertos, a number of interesting and important works will be revived. December 2 will be devoted entirely to Elgar's 'The Dream of Gerontius', in which Horace Stevens will be one of the soloists. This is Horace Stevens' farewell season, as next year he is leaving England to settle in Australia. (App. 180 words).

I WAS THERE

A man who is the only person in the world qualified to tell the story that listeners are to hear will broadcast from Daventry on November 1. He is Commander Lightoller, and in a talk under the general title of 'I Was There,' he will describe from his own point of view the sinking, on her maiden voyage, of the White Star liner 'Titanic.' Commander Lightoller's point of view is unique—he is the sole surviving officer of those who went down with the ship.

He will begin his talk with a brief review of the events associated with the 'Titanic'—of which he was Second Officer—from the time that she left the builders' hands up to 2-20 a.m. on April 5, 1912. And then, as one who had an active and responsible part to play at the time, he will tell in detail the story of what actually took place during the few hours between the vessel's striking the iceberg and her sinking.

This is a talk that should grip seafarer and landsman alike. Essentially true to type, Commander Lightoller has had thirty-two years' experience of seafaring, the first six years of them in sail. His experiences would fill a book—in fact, they have filled a book. Shipwreck—he has had four experiences of it. Still vivid in his memory, for example, is the wreck of the 'Holt Hill,' a four-masted barque that was driven aground and battered to pieces on the shores of St. Paul's Island in the South Indian Ocean. Commander Lightoller, ultimately, ended that voyage in Adelaide, instead of the East Indies, while the barque had been bound. He still firmly believes that on St. Paul's there are pirates' hoards waiting to reward the treasure-hunter. He was wrecked in the North Sea during the war. ... He has known fire at sea—on a sailing ship in the North Atlantic. ... He can recall the struggles to reach Montreal in the days when there were no ice-breakers and no radio. ... He remembers the building of the famous break-water at Cape Town.

It is not surprising that, today, Commander Lightoller spends afloat every spare minute that he can, in a small cruiser of his own design and building. What is surprising, in the light of the utter anxiety that she must have known, is that Mrs. Lightoller (according to her husband) 'is a keener sailor than I am!'

Transmission 4, November 1, 5-40 p.m. G.M.T.

THE BELOVED VAGABOND

Listeners to Daventry will shortly hear 'The Beloved Vagabond,' a musical play by Adrian Ross and Dudley Glass adapted from the famous novel by W. J. Locke. The novel was a great success, and W. J. Locke himself took a keen interest in the play which was originally produced by Dion Boucicault at the Duke of York's and New Theatres, London, in 1827. Frederick Ranalow played the part of the Beloved Vagabond. Last year the play had a great



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success in Melbourne and Sydney. The radio adaptation is by Dudley Glass, who has also composed the music.

Paragot, the beloved vagabond, who loved Joanna and married Blanquette, was an artist, among other things he was a violinist. He was, too, a Bohemian, a man of great heart and erratic temperament. He adopted the wall Asticco, because, as he told him: 'You were ugly, dirty, rickety, undersized, underfed and wholly uninteresting. Also because your mother was the very worst wash-cro-woman that ever breathed gin into a shirt front. The son of a Gascon father and an Irish mother, he combined the most romantic qualities of each race, and in his path the radio play will take listeners to Normandy, Paris, England, and again Normandy.

Mr. Dudley Glass has written a number of musical plays, including 'The Toy-maker of Nuremberg.' Over seventy of his songs have been published in London, and he has set to music 'The Bad Child's Book of Beasts' by Hilmaire Belloc, and the nonsense songs of Lear. He wrote the scenario and music of 'Song of Australia', a film now being produced by the Commonwealth Government. At present he is writing a book about British Empire which will be published next year. Many listeners will have heard his voice, as he gives monthly talks on theatrical affairs in the 'Empire Magazine.'

Transmission 2, November 3, 2-50 p.m. G.M.T.

FIREWORKS FOR THE FIFTH

The Fifth of November is a date no British boy forgets. It is the anniversary of the Gunpowder Plot, when Guy Fawkes attempted to blow up the Houses of Parliament, and, although it happened 331 years ago, every small boy yearly celebrates the failure of the plot by setting off his own fireworks. Many weeks before November 5 the streets of London are full of grubby urchins, dressed in an amazing variety of 'fancy dress,' most of them wheeling a nondescript stuffed figure, called a 'guy,' in a battered old perambulator. One and all they cry: 'A penny for the guy, mister!' The programme, 'Fireworks for the Fifth,' will touch upon what might have happened if Guy

Fawkes had not been discovered in time if he had successfully assembled. Fireworks, too, will be a feature of the broadcast. Transmission 3, November 2, 2-35 p.m. G.M.T.

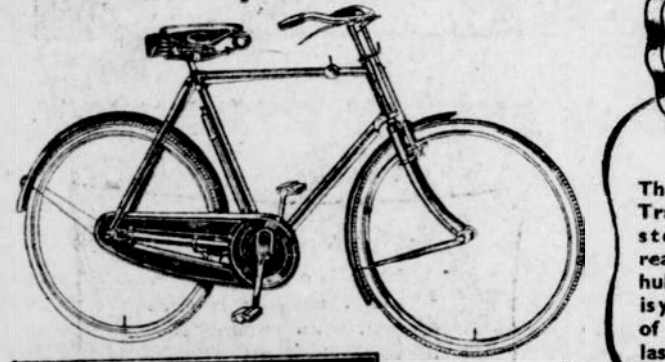
A PLAY FOR THE CHILDREN

Children's Hour listeners this week are to hear 'Chasing the Luck,' a play by Ross Hutchins with music by Michael Sayer. The story tells how King Tarquin, his Queen, and their daughter, Lian, the descendants of a royal house, are forced by poverty to let their palace to a party of Americans while they live in the lodge. But the Americans fall behind with payments and Tarquin suddenly decides to return to the palace. Then he has inspiration and turns the palace into a film studio, borrowing a camera to take movie pictures. The first, with Lian as the heroine, is a great success and all the King's subjects flock to see it. Tarquin then buys a movie camera of his own and contemplates making a second film if only he can find a suitable leading man. The Queen considers it bad form to make pictures, and while discussing the matter with Tarquin says, 'If only we could find the Luck, everything would be all right.' Tarquin himself has almost forgotten the Luck of the Tarquins, which he lost many years ago, and he wonders if they would recognise it if they saw it. After a search, the Luck, in the shape of a cigarette lighter, is found at the bottom of a well and with it appears a small man of the name of Lixie to do the bidding of whoever strikes the light. The lighter is in the hands of Mervyn, the villain, but Simon, a friend of the royal family, finds this out and very cleverly retrieves it and returns it to the King. Before this happens, however, there are thrilling chases in fast cars and listeners will also hear the film stars rehearsing their parts and singing their numbers. Mervyn plots carefully but Simon, in an ingenious way, foils his plans and as a reward is chosen as the hero to play opposite Lillian in the next picture. (App. 323 words).

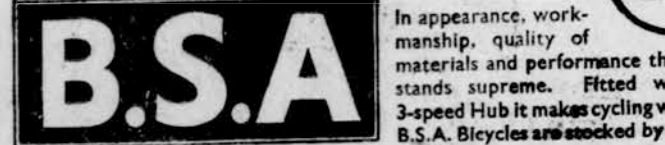
Transmission 2, November 7, 12-40 p.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 4, November 1, 8-10 p.m. G.M.T.

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In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time, will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from return the empty package and get your money back. A special double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Nine Injured In Terrific Lucknow Explosion

Hooligans Out For Communal Trouble Believed To Be At Bottom Of Sensational Incident

LUCKNOW, October 21. Nine persons, including three policemen, one of whom belonged to the Mounted Force, and two of the Armed Police, were injured in a bomb explosion, which occurred here late last night. The explosion took place while the annual Ramliha Procession was passing through Nazirabad on its way back from Aminabad, one of the busiest centres of the city.

Following a terrific report which was accompanied by a huge flash and fumes of smoke, a regular stampede occurred and it was with great difficulty that the crowd was controlled.

One of the policemen, who formed the guard of the procession, received serious injuries and was rushed to hospital. Several others received cuts in hands and legs.

The bomb, it is stated, contained dangerous explosives and acids and was capable of doing a lot of havoc.

The Police are investigating the matter.

FESTIVITIES MARRED

Further details of the Lucknow Bomb Explosion last night show that the procession which is an annual feature of Ramliha celebrations in the city, started as usual from the Cantonment and after passing through the main streets of the City entered Nazirabad.

As usual, mounted police guard accompanied it in the rear. Large crowds of spectators lined on both sides of the road, while roof-tops and balconies of buildings were also thronged with sight-seers.

Explosion And Stampede

Hardly had the procession proceeded some hundred yards along this road, when there was a loud explosion, a few yards from 'Singhasan' (throne) of God Ramchandraji. There was general stampede of procession and the

police were faced with great difficulty in keeping order. The injured persons, some of whom were profusely bleeding, were taken to the hospital.

The Superintendent of Police and other officials of the city immediately arrived on the spot and started investigation.

Two houses at the right side of the road, where the bomb fell, were found not tenanted, while the one on the other side was occupied by a Hindu.

Quite a large number of glass splinters were found on the road. The police are reticent about the nature of bomb, contents of which were collected for examination by experts. The official theory is that the bomb was thrown at the procession evidently by some hooligans, with a view to creating communal trouble.—United Press.

ANTI-CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

Govindanand In Search For A Party In Sind

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind.), October 20.

Under the presidency of the leading supporter of the candidate opposing the Congress candidate in Hyderabad Swami Govindanand addressed a meeting here last evening giving his own version how he was rejected and disqualified by the Central Parliamentary Committee. The local Congress workers decided to abstain from attending and giving stimulus to his move to organise Hindu feeling for a new party. The audience principally consisted of personal adherents of anti-Congress sponsors of the meeting.

Swami Govindanand appealed to Hindu sentiment stating that his head was ever ready to keep Hindu community immortal. He promised protection and mentioned his sacrifices and abilities. Before the resolution criticising the Provincial and Central Parliamentary Committee was put to vote, many had gone away leaving about 100 present. It is understood Swami Govindanand proposes to organise discontented anti-Congress persons into a party and will again approach Pundit Malaviya to recognise it as Sind Nationalist Party.

WELL-KNOWN BURMESE LEADER DEAD

Ex-M. L. A. And Mover Of Buddha Gaya Bill

RANGOON, Oct. 21. U Ba Si Barrister, M.L.A. who was lying seriously ill for last several days, died this afternoon.

U Ba Si was educated in the General Assemblies College, Calcutta and called to the Bar in 1912. He was once a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1923, a delegate to the Burma Round Table Conference and a leading politician and staunch Buddhist, being the mover of the Buddha Gaya Bill in the Assembly. He intended to contest the Yamethin North Constituency seat on behalf of the United Party in the forthcoming election to the Burma Assembly.—United Press.

Aerodrome Construction Near Ramnad

RAMNAD, Oct. 20. Three places, one two miles east of Ramnad near Kattorani on the Devipattanam Road, and two other places opposite to the Uchipalli Railway Station, about 10 miles off Ramnad, have been selected, on instruction from Captain R. R. S. W. Elkinton, Royal Engineer, Bombay, for construction of an aerodrome for landing purposes of aeroplanes carrying mails between India and Ceylon.

Of the three places, one will be finally selected by the authorities and then the construction of the aerodrome will begin.—United Press.

DACOITS POSE AS POLICE PATROL

Scare Away Villagers And Decamp With Rich Booty

PESHAWAR, October 21. A daring dacoity is reported to have occurred in a village near Takhtai (Mardan) before sunset yesterday when nine armed dacoits dressed in khaki told their victim that they were police patrol and had come to search his house for outlaws. They fired two shots to scare away the villagers while decamping with Rs. 1,250 in currency notes, ornaments, one licensed shotgun and 62 rounds of ammunition.

The Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mardan, with a police party has proceeded to the village. It is believed the culprits are Mohmand tribesmen.—A.P.

Object Of Al-Azher University Mission In Visiting India

CAIRO, (By Air Mail). The Mission from the Al-Azher University will be shortly arriving in Bombay. The purpose of the visit as was already reported, will be to invite Dr. Ambedkar and his followers to embrace Islam.

The Mission, according to their programme chalked out here, will visit Sind, Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar, Bengal, Madras and Hyderabad State. On their return the Ulema will tour in the Bombay presidency.

Sheikh Abdul Wahab Najjar, Sheikh Ibrahim Jibeli, and Sheikh Mahomed Edwi, the prominent Scholars of the University and an English interpreter with their secretaries and others form the members of the Mission.

These scholars are Hanafis, but another Shaafi scholar will accompany them.

The object of this Mission says a local paper in visiting India and inviting Dr. Ambedkar is to spread the religion of Islam as a service to humanity.

During their stay in India the scholars of this Mission will hold a Conference of the Tablighi Islam. The tour programme concludes after three months of propaganda in India.

AL-MUKHALIA PORT DISPUTE

A dispute between Sultan Saleh of Al-Mukhalia and Sultan Ghalib Al-Kasiri of Hazaramoot Interior has arisen.

Sultan Ghalib has lodged a complaint to the British authorities in Aden against the Sultan Saleh stating that the terms of the agreement entered into between them before the British authorities, regarding the share of the Customs Revenue of the Port of Al-Mukhalia, have not been properly maintained.

According to the agreement Sultan Ghalib has been granted certain share in the Customs Revenue to be spent in the improvement of the Interior. But Sultan Saleh has refused to grant any share of this revenue on the ground that the undivided revenue of the Port is not itself enough to meet the expenses of his administration.

WHITHER PRINCES?

(Continued from Page 6.)

not be made. This has very serious implication for the States.

Interference With Judicial Interference

Another provision, which involves interference in the judicial administration of the States, is Section 210:

(1) All authorities, Civil and Judicial, throughout Federation shall act in aid of the Federal Court.

(2) The Federal Court shall, as respects the Federated States, have power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person the discovery or production of any document or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of court, and any such orders or any orders of the Federal Court as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings therein, shall be enforceable by all courts and authorities in every part of the Federated State as if they were orders duly made by the highest court exercising Civil or Criminal jurisdiction as the case may be.

The proviso in (3) (b) states that these provisions shall not be applied to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Federal Court.

Under Section 210 (1) a duty is placed on all judicial and civil authorities to help the Federal Court. If a State Court or a civil authority does not do so efficiently it will be prejudicing federal authority and the Governor-General will under clause 128 (2) be entitled to issue directions to the ruler. In this matter the State Courts will definitely come under the authority of the Federal Court.

Under Section 210 (2) the orders passed by the Federal Court in various specified matters are to have binding authority within the State. It can directly ask summons to be served and can punish non-attendance etc. In short the direct administrative authority of the Federal Court in the State is not inconsiderable.

The State Courts will be enforcing federal laws, such as copyright, inventions, designs, trade marks and merchandise marks (27 of the Federal List), cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other like instruments, law of insurance (except State Insurance), company law when the companies concerned are registered in one unit, banking (except State banking or confined to the State), which are all federal subjects of legislation. In all these matters legislative authority is at present within the State.

Three-fold Paramountcy

A close study of the Act will show that, while in non-Federal spheres the paramountcy of the Crown is not only undiminished, but strengthened even in the Federal sphere the rights under paramountcy have not been eliminated. It is significant that, while under Section 235 it is laid down that the relations of the States in non-Federal matters will continue with the Crown, there is no provision whatever that in the Federal sphere the authority will be exclusively with the Federation. There is no reason for the belief commonly held that paramountcy will cease in the Federal sphere. The position of the federated States will, therefore, be that there will be a three-fold paramountcy in relation to it; the paramountcy of the Crown in non-Federal matters; the paramountcy of the Crown, which is not excluded, in Federal matters and the authority of the Federation itself. This is indeed a strange outcome of all the demands of the States for a definition of paramountcy.

Again, if one were to look at the disadvantages which the federating States will suffer as against non-federating States it would become impossible to understand the enthusiasm of some of the rulers for the Federal proposals. For example, under the present conditions the rulers of the States have the right of establishing Broadcasting stations. Federated States will not have it in the future. The rulers of non-federated States will have the right of regulating air traffic within their own States, the rulers of federated States will not. More than all these, the new financial obligations of the federated States must be considered. They will be subject to surcharges, to corporation tax and to Excise duties on all kinds of goods. The position of a federating State seems in every way somewhat unenviable.

Irony Of Fate

It is an irony of fate that the Princes, who in their enthusiasm originated the Federal proposals should now be placed in the position in which their sovereignty is not only seriously curtailed, but their rights vis-a-vis the non-federated States will be so limited. There are Princes and Ministers who think that everything is

worked out to their satisfaction. It is to be hoped that His Highness the Acting Chancellor, whose constant opposition to Federation is well-known and has been the one spark of hope for the States, will realise the danger, which faces his brother Princes and will give a strong and definite lead at this juncture. The States and Princes look up to him and the Ministers, who gather at Bombay to discuss these questions finally. No Committee of Ministers consisting of knights and would-be knights could naturally be expected to take up a strong or definite line on this matter. But His Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, who has shown his courage in his determined opposition to the scheme from the beginning, will, I am sure, not fail the States at this juncture. Any attempt to have a patch-work compromise will mean serious impairment of the States from the polity of India. A great responsibility rests on him and his colleagues. If they fall at this time and follow the lead given by the Hyderabad Committee, they will be imposing great sacrifices on the Princes without any serious necessity and will not earn the thanks of their order.

Agrawal Community Founder's Anniversary

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 21. Under the auspices of the Agrawal Sabha, Satna, the anniversary of Maharaj Agrawal—the founder of the Agrawal community, was celebrated with great eclat by the Agrawal and the Marwari Agrawal youths of Satna.

The meeting was addressed by Seth Ramchand and Fakir Chand and it was resolved that the next session of the Central Provinces Provincial Agrawal Mahasabha be invited and held at Satna.—United Press.



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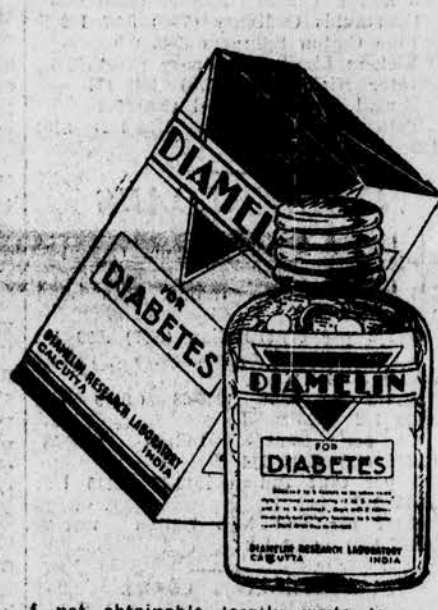
Brushing with ordinary dentifrices can never give you the gleaming white teeth you envy. Only brushing with an effective film-removing dentifrice can do that. For film is the sticky, gummy coating that forms on teeth, obscures their natural beauty. Even worse, it glues to teeth the germs and acids associated with tooth decay. You must remove that film.

That's why we urge you to use Pepsodent, the special film-removing tooth paste. For Pepsodent contains a cleansing and polishing substance that is unexcelled in removing film from teeth. Yet it contains no grit—nothing to injure tooth enamel.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 6 POINTS DOWN Gold Easy But Silver And Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Oct 21
On Wednesday cross rates ruled steady. NEW YORK COTTON QUIET. New York cotton was quiet with minor fluctuations. The closing tone was easy. **SILVER FIRM**. London gold was easy but silver was firm. **WHEAT VERY STEADY**. Wheat was very steady. Copper and Jute were firm. **SECURITIES ACTIVE**. The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with very little doing. Giltedged securities staged very good activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.	New York, Oct 21
Previous closing	11.96
To-day's opening	11.93
Difference	-.03
To-day's closing	11.90
Difference	-.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.	Liverpool, Oct 21
Previous closing	6.57
To-day's opening	6.57
Difference	0.00
To-day's closing	6.57
Difference	0.00
BROACH EXPECTATION	Re. 221

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

The cotton market displayed somewhat depressed activity on liquidation prompted by anticipation of large crop estimates and weight of hedge sales. Longs were discouraged by the action of the market in the face of very active demand for spot cotton and textiles. Trading in March option commenced at 11.05 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Later prices advanced on some buying orders to 11.97 but at this level the trend became irregular pending fresh developments and on poor cables from abroad the market was pressed downward to 11.96. Yesterday's closing level. New York cotton finally closed at 11.90 with a decline of 6 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the October ranges:—
October (11.92-11.99) 11.90-11.99
November (11.93-11.99) 11.88-11.98
January (12.01-11.99) 11.97-11.98

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:—
American October (6.71) 6.75
American December (6.69) 6.72
Egyptian October (10.70) 10.83
Egyptian November (10.70) 10.86

BROACH COTTON

The market was closed at night.

LONDON MARKETS

The rates at 3.30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (2190 1/2 buyers 2190 3/4 sellers. Easy) 2200 1/2 buyers 2201 sellers. Steady.
Lead (218 1/2 buyers 218 11/16 sellers. Steadily) 218 1/2 buyers 218 9/16 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (245 3/4 to 246) 246 to 246 1/2
Glasgow Iron (278) 278

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay October November (213 1/4 sellers) 213 1/4 sellers
Unseeded Calcutta October, November (213 1/4 sellers) 213 1/4 sellers
Unseeded La Plata October (211 1/4 sellers) 211 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coconadam November (21 15/16 sellers) 21 15/16 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10 3/4) 1-10 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4 1/2) 2-4 1/2

JUTE

New Crop October November (217 15/16 paid and value) 218 1/16 buyers
Dunlop October (220 sellers) 220 sellers
Lightning October (218 3/4 sellers) 218 3/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 7/8 buyers) 7 7/8 buyers
Forward January March (8 paid and value) 8 paid and sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations
Bombay, Oct 21
Wheat January 1936 5 a p
Wheat May 1937 5 3/4
Linseed 1937 7 3/4
Wheat and linseed quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

LONDON, Oct 21
The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed today at 299 3/8 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Oct 21
3.30 p.m.
Oils were strong and active. Copper were steady to firm. Giltedged after being easier were firmer. Other sections were rather undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (285 1/2) 285 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (2105 1/4) 2107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (2109 7/8) 2109 7/8
5 per cent Indian Loan (2117 5/8) 2117 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (2106 1/8) 2107 7/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (2115 3/4) 2115 5/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (19-10) 19-10 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (24 3/8) 24 3/8
Hydro Electric (dol 9 1/4) dol 9 1/4
Musical Industries (24-6) 25-1 1/2
Prichard Johnson (32-0) 32-0
Imperial Chemical (42-0) 42-0
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (10-6) 10-4 1/2
Woolworth New Ford (154-0) 154-0
Realisation 1990 (200 1/4) 200 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (37-4 1/2) 37-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (39-10 1/2) 39-10 1/2
Ford Motors (36-3) 36-3
Cables and Wireless (26 1/8) 26 1/8
British American Tobacco (133-1 1/2) 133-1 1/2
Carreiras A 29 3/4 29 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (2167 1/2) 2171 3/8
P and O S N Company Defd (27-3) 27-3
Distillers (111-4) 111-4
Bredford Dyers (10-0) 10-0
British Celanese (107 1/2) 107 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (54-6) 54-6
Courtauld Ordinary (57-0) 56-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-9) 9-9
Vickers Limited Ordinary (39-0) 39-0
Inter Nickels (264 5/8) 263 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (9-6) 9-3
Tata Iron and Steel (2104 1/2) 2104 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

3 per cent New Indian Loan (2101 1/2) 2101 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (299 3/8) 299 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950/55) (2115) 2114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1956-63 (2119 1/2) 2119 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (2111 1/2) 2111 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (2115 1/2) 2115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934/59 (2107 1/2) 2107 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (2113 3/8) 2113 1/4
--

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donoro Tea (42-6) 41-3
Empire of India Ceylon (26-1 1/2) 26-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (31-3) 31-2 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-3) 33-3

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (210) 210

MINING SHARES

Nandy (62-6) 61-3
Burma Corporation (12-3) 12-9
Rio Tinto (219 1/4) 218 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (75-0) 74-6
Rand Innam (29) 29

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (215 1/8) 215 1/4
Geduld New (210) 210 1/8
New Modder (24-6) 24-6
Sub Nigel (212 1/8) 212 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Union Corporation (29 1/4) 29 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (53-9) 53-9
Anglo Iranian (99-4 1/2) 100-7 1/2
Burma Oil (102-6) 106-10 1/2
Mexican Eagle (32-3) 33-1 1/2
Shell Transport (2118 3/4) 2119 3/8
Royal Dutch (244 1/4) 245

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Royal Western (250 1/4) 250 1/4
L and S Ordinary (229 1/2) 229 1/2
L N E R Deird (26 1/4) 26 1/4
Southern Dutch (226 3/8) 226 3/8
South Deferred (2135 1/2) 2137 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (2102 1/4) 2102

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates:—
General Motor (dol 72 5/8) dol 73
Anacosta Copper Mining (dol 46 3/8) dol 46 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 78 1/2) unquoted.
U S Steel Preference (dol 145 1/4) dol 144 1/4

THE UNIFICATION OF KARNATAK

(Continued from page 6)
of strangers has not yet completely disappeared.

Inferiority Complex

(4) Having been under a foreign rule for more than a century many Indians are feeling nervous at the idea of independence. The same can be said about the Kannada people as far as their language, their culture and their part in public life are concerned. They always feel that they are fit to be camp-followers only and that they are incapable of any great achievement in any field of life. Though the political movement since 1930 has done much to remove this inferiority complex, it will disappear completely only when Karnataka is united and begins to play its part in an independent India.

(5) The fifth disadvantage, though a minor one, causes much mischief in public life and so I cannot avoid its mention here. Many public workers have got the experience that their attempts at some united action are balked by the stubborn attitude of a few persons who threaten to spoil the whole game if things are not moulded according to their wishes. Instances of such tyranny of the minorities happen quite frequently in a slave country like ours. Great political movements have many a time proved ineffective, owing to the cussedness of a few selfish people. In Karnataka groups satisfied even at the sacrifice of non-Kannadigas and principles. Some of them claim rights and privileges which they would never dream of conceding to the Kannada people in their own non-Kannada provinces. This successful tyranny of the minorities demoralises both the parties and will have to be extirpated for the good of the province as well as the whole nation.

Unification, The Remedy

(6) Lastly I may mention the attitude of some of our own people which is the direct result of the inferiority complex. They entertain the morbid fear of their culture and language being attacked and over-powered from all sides; so they are suspicious of every movement of non-Kannadigas in Karnataka and get unnerved at the slightest suspicion. Faith in our cause and strenuous efforts in that cause are the only remedies to shed off this morbid fear. I am sure our people will realise the effectiveness of these remedies in the near future.

I have mentioned these disadvantages with a view to impress upon the Government and the non-Kannadigas, the moral strength of the arguments in favour of the unification of our province. I know many of the views expressed here, will not be to the taste of Kannadigas as well as non-Kannadigas; but as a lover of the Karnataka province and as a friend of the non-Kannadigas inside and outside the province, I have said my say and trust that differences of views will not prevent the understanding of different view-points.

Students Lead

(Continued from page 6)
witness more than thirty young men mostly Christians, Hindus, Mahomedans and few Jews, cleaning the dirty roads and gutters as neatly as by experienced hands. (The report appearing in the Anglo-Indian newspapers that they were all Jew boys and girls are incorrect). These young men not only cleaned the rubbish off their own localities but also, at the request of the Police, removed the broken soda-water bottles, stones, and filth from the Kamatipura locality. The Nagpada Neighbourhood and its energetic Director—Dr. Clifford Manshardt—did well to give this noble lead and let us hope that other localities will draw a lesson out of this in time of emergency.—Yours, etc.,

A. G. GILL.

SIKH ELECTION MANIFESTO

ABBOTTABAD, (By Mail).
The following is the election manifesto of the Frontier Sikh Election Board, Abbottabad. (Hajara Mardian Sikh constituency, N. W. F. P.):

(1) To fight for the rights of the Sikh community, particularly everywhere and at all times. (2) To put before the house such amendments in order that the Gurudwara Act may be free from legal liabilities in the eyes of the law. (3) To arrange for the safety of the properties of the Gurudwaras and to serve the community and country under the instructions of the "Panth." (4) (A) To chalk out such possible means by which the "Anti-Hindi-Gurumukhi Circular" may be removed. (B) To arrange for the removal of the difficulties to which the Sikhs and Hindus of Afghanistan are put and (5) to reject the Communal decision in which the Sikh community has not been treated properly.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVALS

Bombay, October 21.
Lionel Edward's s.s. Lindenfels of 5193 Reg. tons, Capt. A. Focke, arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Antwerp, Genoa, Lagnhorn, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.
Killick Nixon and Coy's s.s. City of Simla of 5855 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Williams, arrived from Liverpool via Marseilles, Port Said, Suez and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.
B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Surada of 3381 Reg. tons, Capt. G. A. Paterson, arrived from Calcutta via Madras, Colombo and Tuticorin with passenger and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, October 21.
F. F. Campbell and Coy's s.s. City of Glasgow of 3401 Reg. tons, Capt. A. J. Phillip, sailed for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon with local and same bottom cargo.
N. Y. Kalsha's s.s. Toyama Maru of 4386 Reg. tons, Capt. J. Kondo, sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's s.s. Bankura of 1896 Reg. tons, Capt. J. W. Milne, sailed for Basra via Veraval, Kathiawar Coast Ports and Karachi with passengers and local cargo.
Scindia Steam Navigation Coy's s.s. Goviken of 2960 Reg. tons, Capt. R. Jensen, sailed for Navlakhi in water ballast.

LOADING

Bombay, October 21.
The following steamers entered for loading on 21-10-36:—
S.S. Lindenfels (L.E.) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Aden.
S.S. Tajin Maru (O.S.K.) for China, Japan Ports via Marmagao Cochin and Penang.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, October 21.
1. Kioto 2030, Karachi, 22-10, J. Finlay and Co.
2. City of Glasgow, 3401, Colombo, 21-10, F. F. Campbell and Co.
3. Lindenfels, 5193, Karachi, 2-11, L. Edwards Ltd.
4. Toyama Maru, 4386, Karachi, 21-10, N. Y. Kalsha.
5. Tarantia, 3093, Bedi Bunder, 22-10, Grahams Trading Co.
6. Karanja 4949 Durban 28-10, M. M. and Co.
7. Trantenfels 3924 Antwerp, 28-10, L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

2. Goviken 2950 Rangoon, 21-10, Scindia S. N. Co., Ltd.
3. Bankura, 1896, P-Gulf and Karachi, 21-10, M. M. and Co.
4. Varsova, 1955, Busra, 22-10, M. M. and Co.
14. Janaki, 530, Karachi, 22-10, Malabar Steamship Co.
15. Hashemi, 298, M-Coast, 23-10, O Hassan and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Jalapadma, 2326, Rangoon, 25-10, Scindia S. N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON
Strathnaver 22-10 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 29-10 P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Tuscania 22-10 Grahams Trading Co.
City of Canterbury, 2-11, Killick Nixon & Co.
Clan Matheson, 30-10, James Finlay & Co.

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 29-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Worcester, 5-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FROM CHINA JAPAN
Holland Maru 21-10 O S Kalsha.
Hamburg Maru 24-0 O. S. Kalsha.

FROM BOMBAY
Kidderpore 28-10 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 30-10 N Y Kalsha.
Calcutta Maru 28-10 N Y Kalsha.
Bhutan, 25-10, M. M. and Co.
Mantai Maru, 9-11, O. S. Kalsha.

FROM JEDDAH
Jehangir, 25-10, Turner Morrison and Co.

FROM BASRA
Bapeta 22-10 M. M. and Co.
Varela 24-10 M. M. and Co.
Bandra, 29-10, M. M. and Co.
Varna, 31-10, M. M. and Co.
Bamora 5-11, M. M. and Co.

FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaveera, 22-10, Scindia S. N. Coy.

FROM JAVA
Silverash 29-10 Volkart Bros.
Kota Agoeng, 5-11, Volkart Bros.

FROM KARACHI

Frauenfels 29-10 Lionel Edward
FROM RANGOON
Golconda, 2-11, M. M. and Co.
FROM HULL
City of Kobe 3-11 James Finlay and Co.

FROM SYDNEY
Mongolia 24-10 P & O S N Co.
FROM HAMBURG
Rabenfels, 2-11, Lionel Edward.
Ratenfels, 6-11, Lionel Edward.

FROM BASSEIN
Garmula, 29-10, M. M. & Co.
FROM GENOA
Carnero, 23-10, Lloyd Triestino.

FROM OSLO
Teradentes, 21-10, Lionel Edward.
FROM TRIESTE
Victoria, 2-11, Lloyd Triestino.
Mauly, 23-10, Lloyd Triestino.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Mongolia 24-10 P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 28-10, M. M. & Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind, 31-10; P and O S N Coy.

FOR HAMBURG
Trantenfels, 31-10, Lionel Edward.
FOR LIVERPOOL
Tuscania 29-10 Grahams Trading Co.
City of Simla 9-11 Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Polk 30-10 F. F. Campbell and Co.
City of Worcester, 7-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.
City of Orah, 18-11, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN
Tango Maru, 11-11, N. Y. Kalsha.
Calcutta Maru, 12-11, N. Y. Kalsha.
Mantai Maru, 24-11, O. S. Kalsha.
Tajin Maru; 24-11, N. Y. Kalsha.

FOR GENOA
Carnero 26-10 Lloyd Triestino.
Carnero Rosso 13-10 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR JEDDAH
Jehangir, 5-11, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR JAVA
Silverash, 2-11, Volkart Bros.
FOR BASRA
Bankura 21-10 M. M. and Co.
Varsova, 22-10, M. M. & Co.
Bapeta 28-10 M. M. & Co.

FOR DURBAN
Takliwa, 11-11, M. M. & Co.
Kenya 30-9 M. M. & Co.

FOR SYDNEY
Strathnaver 23-10 P & O S N Co.
Sirathaird 6-11 P & O S N Co.

FOR KARACHI
Lindenfels, 27-10; Lionel Edward, Ltd.
Rautenfels, 10-10, Lionel Edward.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
S.S. Victoria Marie 19-10-36
S.S. Tarantia 19-10-36
S.S. Goviken 20-10-36

EXPORTS
Bombay, October 21.
1350 bags groundnut oil cake F H Kassam.

FOR ANTWERP:—100 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons.
For Rotterdam:—700 bags lino seed oil cakes H Rawl and Co.
For Oslo:—866 bags groundnut oil cow meal Swastik Oil Mills.

For Burgos:—25 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.
For Ghent:—81 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Gydnia:—1320 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
S.S. Lindenfels for Hamburg:—4 packets palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.; 62 bags turmeric S M Rajgar and Co.; 1167 bags Indian linseed K Devchand and Co.; 600 packets myrabollams H Bhagwan-das and Co.; 400 packets myrabollams K Tricamji; 14259 bags groundnut oil cake Ralli Bros.; 100 bales Indian hemp raw Meyer Nissim.

For Antwerp:—500 tons Indian manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate; 520 bags kardi seed and 160 bags kang grain S M Rajgar and Co.

For Rotterdam:—200 bags talc powder Shaw Wallace and Co.; 13333 bags groundnut seed oil Seeds Trading Co.

For Bremen:—5333 bags groundnut seed oil Seed Trading Co.
S.S. Lindenfels for Bremen:—100 tons manganese ore Shivrajpur Syndicate.

For Bagen:—100 bags talc powder Shaw Wallace and Co.
For Oslo:—100 bags talc powder Shaw Wallace and Co.

For Tallen:—30 bales hemp raw

GOOD SUPPORT IN CO. SHARES

Wall Street irregular

NEW ORLEANS COTTON	10-30	Rs. 221
New York Oct. 20	12-30	Rs. 221
December	2-30	Rs. 222
January	4-30	Rs. 222
March	Highest	Rs. 222
Middling Spot	Lowest	Rs. 220

December	1.14 2/8
May	1.13 1/8
July	0.98 3/4

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed	7 15/16
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Berne	21.2
Prague	133.0

192	Interest	7 Days	Market	Loan	1/2	November	December
	per cent.						

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

Insurance Co., Ltd. has
its Head Office in Fort,
Bombay.

J11

REGD. NO. B 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1936

**JUPITER
GENERAL**

has branches and agen-
cies in principal towns
in India.

J12

Reason, Sole Guide To Exclusion Of Scriptures HIDDEN PERILS WITHIN HINDU FOLD

Sankaracharya's Warning And Advice To Mahasabha

Presiding over the annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha at Lahore on Wednesday, Sri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtakoti) delivered a lengthy and outspoken speech. He summed up the salient points of his speech in the following words:—

"I referred to a split among some leaders of the Mahasabha having reference to a misunderstanding as to the relations between the Mahasabha and the Congress. The cure for this split is to be found by the recognition of the diversity of functions that belong to these bodies. Both are national in their way, but while the one is politically national, the other is socially and spiritually national. Let the members of both the institutions have a tolerant attitude towards each other. For tolerance is the need of the moment and as I have stressed above, no other Religion in the world has pleaded for tolerance more eloquently than the Hindu Religion. It is for this that I maintain that Hinduism is a religion which it is the duty not only of the Hindus to preserve and defend from harm: it is almost equally the duty of the world to have it preserved for its own preservation. I have further stressed the fact that Hinduism has kept alive the torch of the ancient Aryan culture and civilization. To preserve that culture, it is our duty to preserve Hinduism itself, not as a mummified specimen in a museum of antiquities, but as a living growth that has come down to us from the ages, most vital and tenacious and most deserving of fostering care and protection among all the religions of the world, as it is also the most ancient among the living religions of the world. Thirdly I would have our critics remember that after all Hindusthan is the land of the Hindus and the Hindus have no other habitat elsewhere. In consequence, whatever the faults and the extravagance of us Hindus in the land of Hindusthan may be, they have a certain right to expect indulgence in their own land from fellow-citizens who or whose ancestors have within historical memory ceased to be Hindus. But beyond this right to expect indulgence, I say that the Hindus are fully entitled to have an environment of freedom for the full development and exercise of the acts enjoined by their religion, and this not merely in the interests of the personal conveniences of the Hindus themselves, but in the interests of that Culture for which Hinduism stands and none but Vandals will deny it to her.

THEIR CLAIMS.

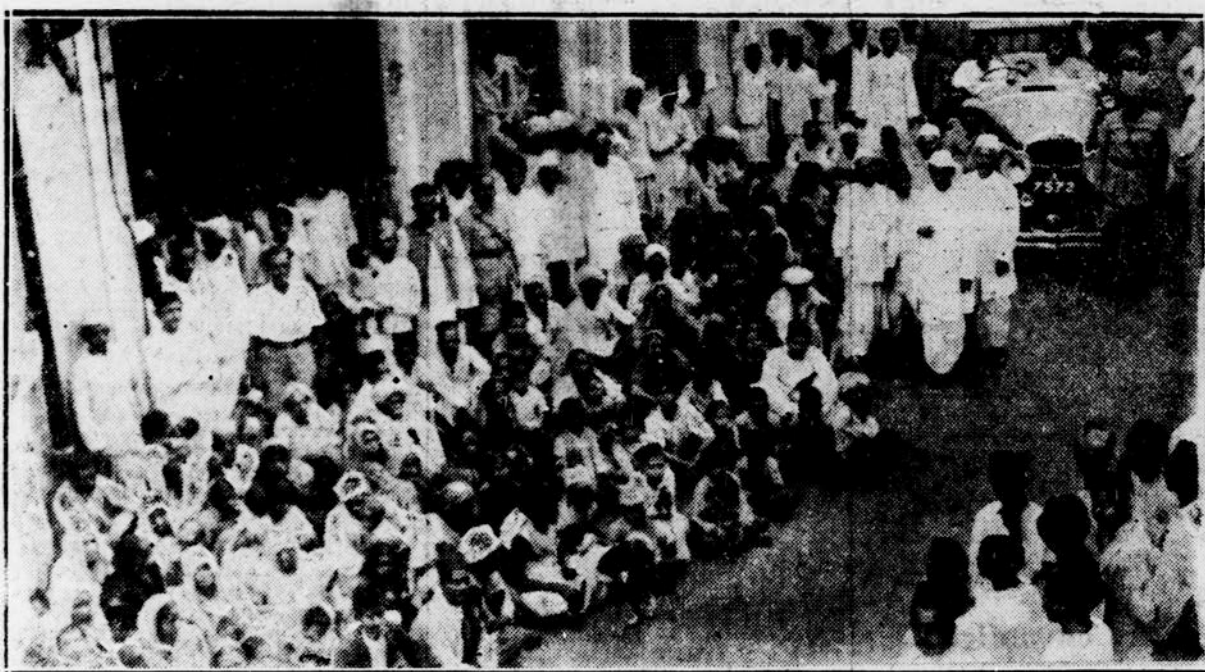
This is by no means intended to deny to our Mahomedan and Christian confreres their own right

to be considered as the children of the soil. In fact, we want them to remind themselves that they are children of the soil, for if they fully realize this fact the occasions for conflict between them and the Hindus would be by far fewer. If they are minorities, we are and always ought to be fully prepared to concede to them such privileges as are required and are adequate for safeguarding their natural interests. But their claims for privilege must not overstep the natural claims of the Hindus to have proper national recognition in their own land. It is not for nothing that to an outsider in France or Germany, an Indian Christian or an Indian Mohomedan is after all a Hindu. To them Hindu and Indian are synonymous terms and there is good reason for it, as History will prove to the hilt. Nay, I would go further and say that in these European countries even the terms oriental or eastern are connotative of the Hindus and Hindusthan though we have never endeavoured to encourage those Westerners to labour in the fallacy. But there is a reason for that fallacy and that reason is our silent tribute to the world and greatness and the antiquity and the living power of Hinduism.

HIDDEN PERILS.

Next I turn to the internal conflict and hidden perils (more harmful because hidden) within the pale of Hinduism itself. I quoted to you verses from the Mahabharat and extracts from Sri Shankaracharya on the apotheosis of Reason in matters of Religion, verses that tell us that under certain conditions and in practical matters Reason is the sole guide to the exclusion of scriptural authorities. This ought to help us many a time in the conflict that arises between the so-called Sanatanists and the Reformers, between the upholders of the Old and the New, yesterday and to-day. To those that keep awake through all the night there is scarcely any demarcation between yesterday and to-day. What is really Sanatan is not subject to any limitations of time, space and causes. At the same time it is clear that in matters that in their very nature are subject to change, the principle of progress and evolution requires that while spirit remains, the external form of custom and tradition must necessarily change, marching with the times. Often times in such cases the choice lies not between change and no change but between conscious change and enforced change. In the former case you show yourself a man, in the latter you show yourself a slave and a bondsman enchained to a chariot that goes none knows whither. The refusal to change

(Continued on Page 4)



Hindus, consisting mostly of Harijans, rescued by the Mandvi Hindu Relief Committee, organised by the merchants of Mandvi. On an average 300 persons are lodged and fed at the Daryasthan by the Committee, which has, upto now, rescued nearly 1,500 people.

HOW NANDAKOT WAS CONQUERED

Leader Faints After Reaching Peak

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21. Mr. Hota, the leader of the Japanese Expedition Party which has just conquered the Nanda Kot Peak of the Himalayas narrated his experiences to the press. In the course of the interview he said that towards the end of September the Party had practically given up the hopes of reaching the Peak owing to continuous rain, blizzards and avalanches. When within 350 feet from the peak, the party had to descend having been forced down by weather conditions. From that place, the top of the mountain looked like the piercing edge of an axe but Mr. Hota was able to climb it in one attempt. He however fainted a few minutes later and after regaining consciousness he lowered a rope with the help of which other members climbed to the top.—United Press.

ANOTHER JAP CLIMB IN HIMALAYAS

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21. Following the success achieved by the Alpine Club of Tokyo University in climbing up to the summit of the Nandakot Peak of the Himalayas, another expedition is being organised by the Alpine Club of Kyoto Imperial University of Japan to conquer the third highest peak of the Himalayas in Karakoram region (28,250 feet). Genito, a representative of the University who is here now in connection with the negotiations with the authorities for securing the necessary permission for the expedition, in the course of an interview to the "United Press" said:—

"The expedition party after obtaining the necessary permission will arrive in India early in 1938. The party, which will consist of ten to fifteen members, will be led by Professor Kimihara. Pre-

WAR AGAINST PEOPLE'S WILL

Rebels Unlikely To Defeat Republic In Spanish War

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department, All-India Congress Committee, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Information received from Madrid shows that the Republican Government of Madrid is in absolute mastery of 18 provinces comprising a population of 11½ million and covering a surface of 180,000 sq. kilometres. The war is proceeding in 15 provinces containing a population of 7 millions and over a territory of 180,000 sq. kilometres. In the provinces of Toledo, Cardoba, Granada, Oviedo and Saragossa, the war is fought with one aim and that is to reach Madrid the Capital.

From the point of view of both the population and the territory, the Government of Madrid controls sixty per cent. of Spain proper. There is also an interesting comment made in a German National Socialist organ which is otherwise sympathetic to the rebels' cause. It says that the rebels are unlikely to defeat the Republic because with every advance made towards the capital, the task of controlling the hinterland becomes more difficult. The war in Spain seems to have become a combat between the more effective armaments of the rebels obtained from foreign sources and the organised will of the majority of the Spanish people.—United Press.

sident of the Alpine Club and will also include a few scientists and three or four members who have mountaineering experience in Europe and Japan".—United Press.

"TERRORISM STILL ACTIVE"

Administration Report Of Calcutta City Police

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21. "Although fortunately Calcutta was free from any overt terrorist outrage, terrorism is still active and malignant", says the report on police administration in the City of Calcutta and its suburbs for the year 1935, just published by the Government. The report adds:—

"The satisfactory feature of the year's administration was the absence of any communal friction despite the fact that there occurred more than one occasion, such as the Karachi firing and the Shaligary dispute, for stirring up communal feelings. The disquieting feature of the year under report is the way in which communist agitation and propaganda amongst the urban workers has steadily grown in volume and intensity."

The report on police administration in the Bengal Presidency for the year states:—

"Nine crimes were committed by the terrorists against 14 in the previous year. The crimes include three murders in which one public servant and two private persons lost lives".—United Press.

Mr. Andrews In Colombo

COLOMBO, Oct. 21. Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here by s.s. "Mongolia" this morning. He said he was delayed in Australia owing to serious breakdown in his health. He had improved on the voyage, but he was obliged to cancel all public engagements both in India and Ceylon. He refused to discuss any question in connection with India and Ceylon, because of his long absence. He may stay in Ceylon for three weeks, as the guest of Mr. W. D. Silva, Minister of Health.—A.P.

Our Cairo Letter

FUTURE OF SYRIA HANGS IN THE AIR!

No Decision Arrived At In Monarchist & Republican Talks

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Mail.) The Awlya Dam, the biggest dam in the Sudan, will be opened by H. M. King Farouk, shortly. The officials of the British and Egyptian Governments including Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister of Egypt and other members of the Egyptian Parliament will also attend. It is learnt that Hamdi Bey Saifun-Nazir, will be appointed as Egyptian Ambassador in London. PROBLEM OF SYRIA. The Monarchists and Republicans of Syria met at a common platform in Damascus to discuss and decide the future Government of Syria. The Monarchists put forth their claim that Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan and uncle of King Ghazi of Iraq, should be declared King of Syria, and his brother Emir Ziad be requested to take the place of the present Emir. The Republicans stoutly opposed this proposition of the Monarchists, as in their opinion the enormous services rendered and sacrifices made by them (Republicans) during the period of Mandate over Syria, were overlooked. It was after so much struggle that they were able to get back Syria for them. During this period of struggle, it was pointed out, by the Republicans, that Abdur Rahman Shahbader, a Syrian Arab Leader, was sentenced to death by the then French Government. But Abdur Rahman managed to escape through the Frontiers to Cairo. And to honour the patriot, who had even risked his all for Syria, the Republicans strongly recommended that he should be declared President of the Syrian Republic. No decision has yet been arrived at by the two parties. 18 OFFICIALS SENTENCED. The Criminal Court of Teheran, Iran, has sentenced 18 officials of the Government Air Transport and Communications Department on charges of high treason against the Government of Iran, to three years of imprisonment and social ostracism for 20 years. The charges were that these officials had received large sums of money as bribes for making political agitation against the present system of Government, from some members of the three foreign commercial concerns owned by three different nationalities of Dutch, German and French. The Court also issued orders, as punishment to some of the members of these foreign trading companies that they should be expelled from the limits of the Iran Government for an indefinite period.

PEOPLE'S GRIEVANCES. About 120,000 complaints expressing grievances of the public have been received by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose by Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister. These complaints which are superscribed "Personal", "Private", and "Confidential", etc. have to be disposed off by the Prime Minister himself. Many of them were not even sufficiently stamped. It was the desire of Nahas Pasha, when he assumed office of the Prime Minister, that the people of Egypt should get their grievances redressed by writing to him direct giving full details as to the nature of the grievance and the remedy sought for.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY DISAPPROVED. Influenced by the encouragement received from some of the foreign settlers in Egypt in the shape of money and other things, some members of the Parliament in Egypt have decided to express their complete disapproval of the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty when the House meets on October 18. This will be followed, as the rumour has it, by the publication of a daily and weekly paper, entirely devoted to the criticism of the Treaty.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CANDIDATES. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency have extended, owing to the riots at Bombay, the time for sending in the applications to the Board for being selected as Muslim League candidates till the 31st instant by when all the applications should reach the Secretary's Office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose will be leaving Simla for Delhi to-morrow 'en route' to Benares to attend the meetings of the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee.

MUSLIM LEAGUE CANDIDATES

Time For Sending In Applications Extended

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INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Madras Govt. Resumes Old Practice Before Retrenchment

MADRAS, Oct. 20. Government have resumed the practice, which was suspended for some time owing to retrenchment, of awarding three scholarships every year to students for special industrial training in foreign countries. It is understood that a scholarship will be awarded to Mr. G. V. Sundaram for training in broadcasting in England. In this connection, the local Government wrote to the High Commissioner for India in London who has replied to state that a seat could be found for Mr. Sundaram in one of the British Universities for the study of Broadcasting. Two other scholarships will be awarded shortly for technical studies.—United Press.

"FRONTIER GANDHI" IN ALLAHABAD

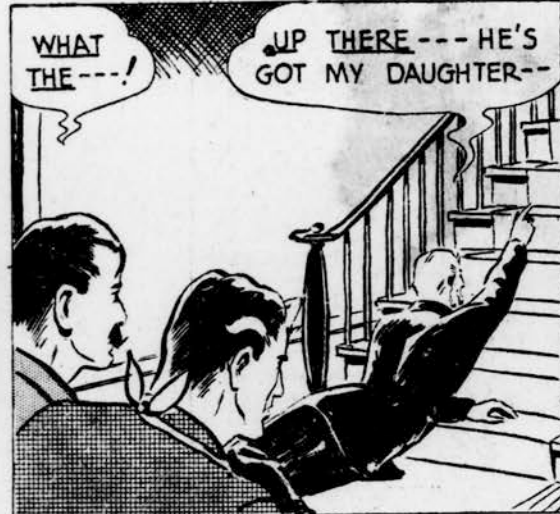
ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, accompanied by his daughter, arrived here this morning, and was met at the station by prominent Congressmen, including Rafi Ahmad Qadwi, Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit and Mr. Masani.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS. The Municipal Board at a meeting held last evening, decided to present an address of welcome to Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.—A.P.

His Excellency the Viceroy will dissolve the session of the Council of State and prorogue the Session of the Assembly towards the end of October.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade—



Mystery Of The "Red Aces"